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BOTZUM
SEED CO.

CLEVELAND

OHIO.

JAN 6 1925
U.S. Department of Agriculture



*The Gateway to
Better Gardens*

D. N. Sherman
DET 8 1923

BOTZUM'S
"SEEDS THAT GROW"



1923

Botzum Seed Company

770-774 Central Ave., between Woodland Ave. and E. 9th St.

Twenty-ninth Annual Catalog

1923

It has always been and will continue to be our aim to supply only the best grade of Seeds, Plants and Bulbs obtainable and by a strict adherence to the broad principle of giving all purchasers the full worth of their money has our business grown from a small beginning, years ago to one of the largest and most complete Seed, Plant and Bulb Establishments in Ohio.

We are organized and prepared to give the same prompt service to which our patrons were accustomed in pre-war times, but we call your attention to the conditions which are peculiar to the Seed, Plant and Bulb business, in that the great bulk of the season's business is crowded into a comparatively few weeks' time in the spring of the year. Under these conditions it will greatly aid in preventing undue congestion if our customers will send in and take delivery of their orders as early in the season as possible.

Many of our customers have been on the mailing list for more than quarter of a century and our business shows an increase every year, and we will spare no effort to handle every order entrusted to us, no matter how small or how large in such a manner that will merit the continued confidence of the purchaser.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

When ordering Beans, Corn or Peas to be forwarded by mail be sure to add 6c per pound for POSTAGE in the first and second zones. For third zone add 7c per pound, for all other zones add extra postage in proportion. See Parcel Post Rates.

Packets and half pounds of Beans, Corn and Peas are sent postpaid at prices quoted, and all varieties of Vegetable and all Flower Seeds will be forwarded free by mail at Catalogue Prices unless otherwise noted. Grass Seeds; Clover Seeds, Miscellaneous Seeds; Plants; Tools and Supplies are not sent free by mail—See Parcel Post Rates.

Order Early. It will greatly facilitate shipments if orders are sent early. We aim to send off all orders the day received.

Send the Money with the Order. Postal Note, Postoffice Order, Registered Letter, Express Money Order, or Draft on New York. United States Postage Stamps will be received for small amounts; be exceedingly careful about the least moisture getting on them when remitting, as they sometimes reach us so stuck together as to be almost worthless.

We do not send C. O. D. Everything being plainly priced, the return charges on money is an unnecessary expense.

PARCEL POST RATES

Zone	First Pound	Additional Pound	Each
1 and 2—150 miles.....	5c		1c
3—150 to 300 miles.....	6c		2c
4—300 to 600 miles.....	7c		4c
5—600 to 1,000 miles.....	8c		6c
6—1,000 to 1,400 miles.....	9c		8c
7—1,400 to 1,800 miles	11c		10c
8—all over 1,800 miles.....	12c		12c

Poisons cannot be sent by mail. Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by Express.

NON-WARRANTY. Sometimes though not often our seeds do not come up after planting. This may be due to one or more of several reasons, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough, too much or too little water, too cold weather or a baking sun which forms a crust too hard for the tender shoots to penetrate. Sometimes insects destroy plants at the surface before they are seen by the gardener. We cannot personally direct the use of our goods after they leave our hands; neither can we fully control anywhere or at any time the operation of natural law as it affects seeds; therefore, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are to be at once returned.—BOTZUM SEED CO.



GENERAL LIST

BOTZUM'S HIGH GRADE VEGTEABLE SEEDS For Home and Market Gardens

We offer on the following pages a list of the reliable standard varieties of vegetable seeds, with some new sorts, which we consider of merit. Our descriptions of the varieties offered are based upon a careful observation of the different types under normal conditions, and wherever practicable and possible, we have given definite information as to the time of maturity. But allowances must be made for conditions of soil, climate and mode of culture, as vegetables are much affected in their habit of growth of plant, size, form and quality of fruit, by these conditions.

NOTE—Seeds of best quality will often fail through improper treatment, the results from disregarding the conditions necessary to germination. Quality with us is of the first importance, the cost of production a secondary consideration—therefore—while we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds Pure and Reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.—BOTZUM SEED CO.

ASPARAGUS

This is one of the earliest and most delicious of spring vegetables. We strongly urge all those having enough available space to put in a bed for their own use, following carefully the cultural directions given below.

Beds are usually formed by setting roots which can be procured of us. If you wish to grow plants from the seed yourself, pour warm water on the seed and allow it to stand until cool; pour it off and repeat two or three times with fresh warm water. Sow in spring in drills about eighteen inches apart and two inches deep in light, rich soil, planting fifteen to twenty seeds to each foot of row. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set the next spring.

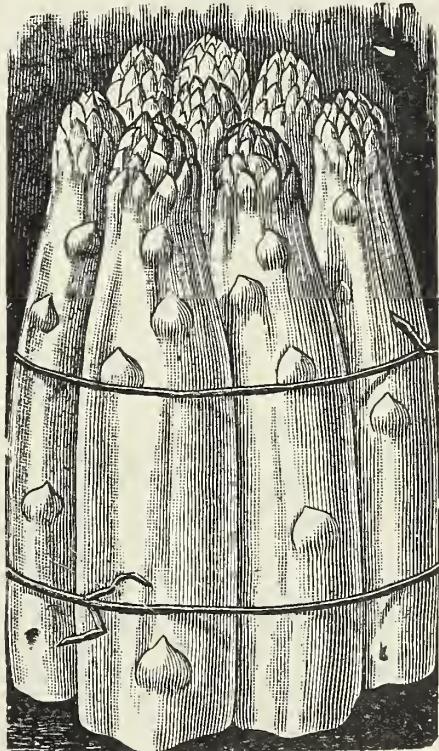
The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizer; a moist, sandy soil is best. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and one to two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure and about one quart of salt and double the quantity of fresh wood ashes to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of plants will permit, or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut. After the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt. Cultivate frequently until the plants meet in the rows.

In autumn after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned. A bed fifteen by fifty feet, requiring about one hundred plants, if well cultivated and manured, should give the following season an abundant supply for an ordinary family and continue productive for eight or ten years.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL.—A selection from imported French stock, has become thoroughly acclimated, and in earliness, size and productiveness, is pronounced superior to all other kinds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—This sort is one of the largest and most extensively used green varieties. Shoots bright green, sometimes tinged with purple at the top, very tender and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—We offer strong two-year-old roots of the following varieties: Argenteuil, Palmetto and Conover's Colossal.



ASPARAGUS KNIFE, Chisel Shaped.—Each 50c.
ASPARAGUS KNIFE, Flat Shaped.—50c

ASPARAGUS KNIFE. Fig. 399. A "fishtail" style, 10-inch blade, drop forged, well ground, enameled shank, securely fastened to wood handle. Although especially designed for cutting asparagus, it can be used effectively for cutting out weeds on the lawn, or for any weeding or stirring of the ground. Each, 60c.

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BEANS

One pound will plant 100 feet of drill; 60 lbs., one acre.

CULTURE: When the weather is firmly settled and the soil is warm, plant bush beans in rows, 2 feet apart, with the seeds 4 inches apart in the row. Pole beans should be planted in hills, 3 feet apart each way, with 4 to 6 beans to the hill. Beans thrive best in good rich loam or clay, but too much manure encourages too rank a leaf growth to the detriment of the bearing of pods. Beans are shallow rooting plants and require but shallow cultivation. Hill plants slightly, it helps keep pods off the ground later on. Do not work among beans while foliage is wet—it spreads rust. Pick beans regularly and be careful not to jerk the plants unnecessarily when gathering the pods. Sow two fifteen-foot rows every other week from May 15 to July 15th.

DWARF OR BUSH Green Podded Varieties

BLACK VALENTINE.—Pods long, straight and nearly round, favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lb., 80c; 5 lb., \$1.75.

BOUNTIFUL.—Extra early, flat green pods, tender and stringless. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—Extra early, very prolific, quite stringless. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

EARLY RED VALENTINE.—One of the earliest and best pods around. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—Early pods, long, flat and full. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—Has a much larger pod than Stringless Green Pod, or about one-third larger than the Valentine—average 5 inches long. Full and Fleshy, extremely crisp and absolutely stringless; very early and prolific. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

REFUGEE.—Late or 1,000 to 1. Very productive, round pods, largely grown for pickling. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

DWARF OR BUSH Wax or Yellow-Podded Varieties



Wardwell's Kidney Wax

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—Early, long, flat pods, good quality, good shipper, the standard wax variety with market gardeners in this vicinity. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

DWARF OR BUSH Wax Podded Varieties

GOLDEN WAX, Improved.—One of the best strains of Golden Wax. Prolific, of best quality; pods long, straight, thick and vines very erect. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c, 2 lbs., 55c, 5 lbs., \$1.25.

SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX.—A new stringless variety, very prolific, resembling somewhat Currie's Wax. Early and of good flavor. Seed black, pods of good size, thick, flat. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

NEW KIDNEY WAX.—A great improvement on Wardwell's Wax; more prolific bearer, pods large, vines of stout growth, loaded with beans, very popular with all market gardeners who have become familiar with it. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX.—Very productive, white-seeded, rustless string or snap variety; long, flat pods, which are very tender while young. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

BLACK WAX, Improved.—Very early and prolific; pods round, meaty, brittle and stringless; deep golden yellow and excellent flavor. Bush is of dwarf growth. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX.—A medium early flat podded productive variety of bushy upright vigorous growth. The pods are straight, of a lemon yellow color, brittle, fleshy and of excellent rust proof qualities. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

DWARF VARIETIES OF SHELL BEANS—For Winter Use

If there is any vacant space in the garden it always pays to plant some of these varieties. For soups, baked beans, etc., they are always useful. They can be used in the green state like other sorts when picked very young, but for the first-named purpose they are best.

BOSTON NAVY OR PEA.—For soup and baking purposes. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

WHITE MARROW.—Large flat pods, a good dry baking bean. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

KIDNEY, RED.—An excellent shell and baking bean. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

KIDNEY, White.—A white seeded variety. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL.—One of the best early shell beans grown; the thick, flat, stringless pods are colored red and green; the bean is large, round and speckled. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

BEANS—Continued

BUSH LIMAS

One pound will plant 100 feet of row

This variety grows compact bushes, 18 to 24 inches high, needs no support and matures earlier than the Pole Limas. Limas require a longer season for maturing than other garden beans. Do not plant until the ground is dry, weather warm and danger of frost is over. If possible, select rich, light soil. Plant in drills two to three feet apart, dropping the beans three to four inches apart and covering one and one-half to two inches deep. If planted in hills, make the hills two to three feet apart one way and two to two and one-half feet the other and plant four to six beans in a hill. Hoe often, but only when the leaves are dry.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA.—An improved strain of the Burpee Bush Lima, having larger pods and larger beans, more of them being borne in a pod than with the older strain. This variety is also earlier than the Burpee's Bush, maturing a week before it. A very heavy yielding Lima of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.—This variety is decidedly our preference among the Bush Lima Beans. It is nearly as early as any. The pods are about four inches long, of medium size, well filled, the beans very thick, tender and of fine quality. The plants are very robust, never coming into contact with the ground. It yields continuously all summer, in this respect superior to any other sort. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

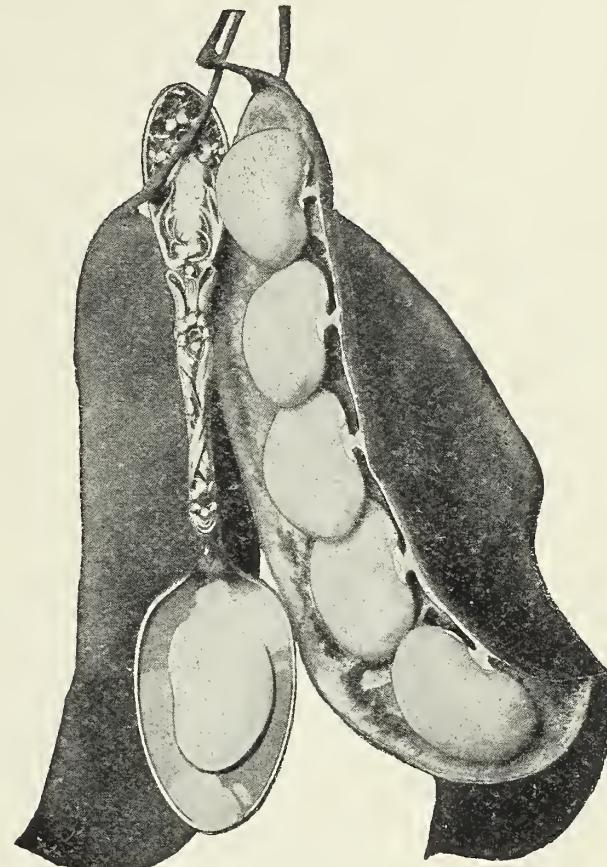
POLE LIMA BEANS

One pound will plant 100 feet of row

Of all the Pole Beans, Limas are considered to have the greatest economic value. The culture is the same as for other Pole Beans except that being more tender, the seed is usually planted one or two weeks later. Plant in hills about three feet apart, and one to two inches deep, using five or six seeds to each hill, and set a pole firmly in the center. Manure liberally in the hill with well-decomposed fertilizer.

Thin the plants, leaving three in each hill. Many cultivators consider it best, in planting Limas and other flat beans, to place the eye down, claiming in this way that they will germinate more quickly. Lima Beans for early use may be grown in frames and transplanted.

SEIBERT'S EARLY.—A vigorous grower, hardy and early. A fine variety for northern climates. It produces an abundance of medium sized pods well filled with large plump beans of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.



Fordhook Lima

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA.—This is the largest of the Limas and is one of the best for the main crop. It is a very strong grower and very large podded, the pods being very uniform. The beans are medium to large, flat, greenish-white in color. It is a heavy yielder and a variety that climbs and produces until the end of the season. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

BEANS—Pole or Running

Although Pole Beans require considerable care and labor, they are when properly grown usually of longer bearing period than the dwarf sorts and are generally more productive.

Pole Beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet, as well as to drought and hot winds, than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather, set poles four to eight feet long in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Let the poles slant slightly toward the north. Set in this way the vines climb better, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant five to eight beans one and one-half to two inches deep. When well started thin to four plants, and see that they all climb around the pole in the same way, for they will not grow if tied up in the opposite direction.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY.—One of the best of the Horticultural varieties as a general purpose late green shell bean for home or market. The vines are moderately vigorous with large, light colored leaves. The pods are medium length, four and one-half to five and one-half inches, pale green when young, becoming as they mature yellowish green striped or splashed with red. The beans are large, ovate, flesh colored, splashed and spotted with vine-red and of the highest quality, either green or dry. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—A very handsome variety with pods six inches long, flat, snaps very well, and produces its pods in large clusters. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous and hardy. Pods golden-yellow to creamy-white. Excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD.—One of the most popular and practical of the green podded Pole Beans. Very large, dark green pods, meaty, tender, stringless and deeply "saddle backed." Will continue to bear to the end of the season. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

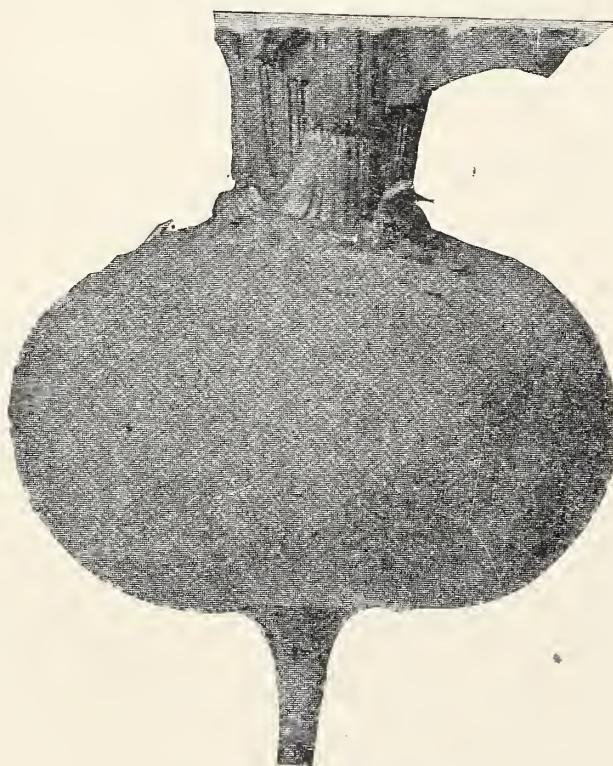
LAZY WIFE.—One of the best of the later green podded Pole Beans for snaps or green shell use. The medium green pods, borne in large clusters, are five and one-half to six and one-half inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. When young they have a rich, buttery flavor which is retained until they are nearly ripe. The dry beans are excellent for winter use. The seed is white, medium size, slightly oval or nearly round. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

BEET TABLE VARIETIES

Any well-prepared, light garden soil will grow good beets. Successive plantings can be made from April until the middle of July. Sow in drills about one inch deep and 12 or 15 inches apart. The young plants are usually thinned to four inches apart in the row before they begin to crowd; many gardeners wait until the plants are six inches high so that those removed can be used for greens. One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill 6 to 8 pound to acre.

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.—An improved sort which is very popular with market gardeners on account of its quick growth, extreme earliness and general good qualities. The tops are small, roots flattened but slightly globe shaped and very smooth. Exterior bright red and inside deep vermillion red zoned with a lighter shade. It is one of the very best, sweet and tender varieties, of excellent quality and popular, both with the market gardener and for home use. It becomes fit to use earlier than any other variety and is much superior to some of the older sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

EARLY ECLIPSE.—A magnificent appearing, high quality, round beet. Practically as early as the Early Egyptian. Color is a bright, glossy red, skin and flesh perfectly smooth, regular in size and shape, fine grained, small top and easy to grow. Very attractive for market as they are just the right size for bunching. Popular for family use and greens. Ready for use in 45 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Early Blood Turnip

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Of large growth. Flesh very tender and retains its blood-red color when cooked. On account of its tall leaves it is a favorite summer time beet with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Detroit Dark Red

DETROIT DARK RED.—A standard, main crop variety. The roots are globular or nearly round in shape, always uniform, deep blood red and dark red flesh, sweet tender and fine grained, without any trace of woodiness or stringy tendency. Unexcelled for table use or canning on account of its fine flavor and attractive color. Leaves dark green shaded red. Tops small and grow upright. Ready for use in 50 to 55 days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—This splendid variety has now been grown quite extensively in many sections of the country and the many good reports received from old customers indicate that it gives most thorough satisfaction. It is of medium size, generally about three inches in diameter, very handsome in shape, with a remarkable smooth surface. It has a very small tap-root. Gardeners prefer it for summer planting because the large foliage protects the beet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SWISS CHARD or SEA KALE BEET.—This variety is cultivated solely for its leaves. The midrib is stewed and served as asparagus, the other portion of the leaves being used as spinach. Especially desirable for the home garden, as it is a vegetable always ready for use.

LUCULLUS.—Very large crumpled leaves, general favorite. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c 1 lb., \$1.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sow seed for plants in frames or open ground. Set plants in early Spring, and for succession up to July, making rows three feet apart and having the plants stand one and one-half to 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate same as Cabbage.

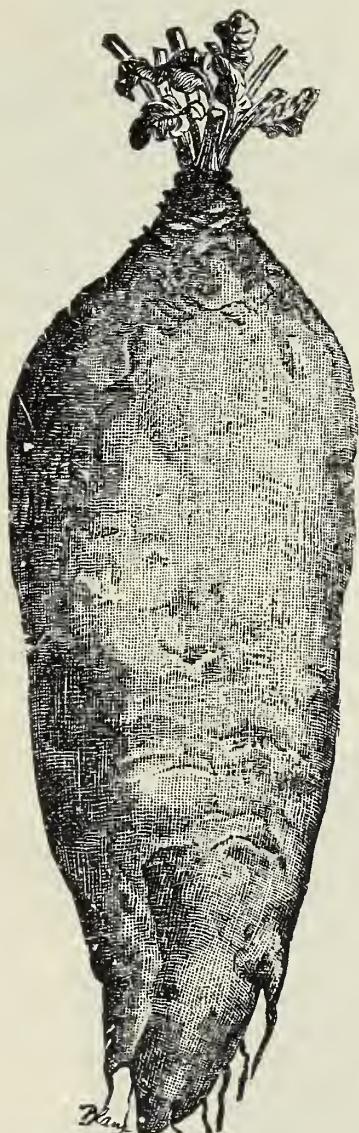
DWARF, Improved.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

MANGEL-WURZEL AND SUGAR BEETS

Because of the constantly increasing cost of mill feeds which are as constantly decreasing in feeding value, due to the incorporation in them of mill sweepings, screenings, and hulls, and because of the prohibitive cost of the best concentrated grains, the American farmer would do well to take more notice and thought of the practice of European stock raisers and dairymen, in the use of root crops as a succulent winter feed for stock. In England, Scotland, Holland and Denmark where corn, either for silage or grain is unknown and only a limited amount of other grains for feed is available, the main reliance has always been Mangels and Sugar Beets. It must be admitted that these countries have produced the best of both beef and dairy animals. We too, could and should grow vast quantities of these crops, and we would gain; both in lessened cost of feed, and in the health and vigor of our animals.

The Poultry man also finds Sugar Beets and Mangels a valuable and much relished winter feed, and for maintaining the health and vitality of a flock of sheep through a long northern winter they are the best on earth barring none.

To obtain the best results, the seed should be sown the later part of May, in rich, moist, well drained soil, which has been prepared by very deep ploughing and thorough harrowing. Sow in drills two and one-half feet apart to permit horse cultivation and thin to about 10 inches in the row. Six to eight pounds of seed are required per acre.



Mammoth Long Red

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh 20 to 25 pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for dairymen on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground, easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE.—A distinct type of Sugar Beet, producing not only a good crop, but roots of giant size and richest food quality. It has yielded 55 tons per acre, several tons per acre more than the heaviest producers of other sorts on the list. They have a small top, and are easily trimmed. The roots are heavy, but are so easily harvested that they may be uprooted by a push of the foot. The flesh is white, solid, tender and very sweet and imparts a rich, pleasant flavor to dairy products when fed to milk cows. Also particularly good for fattening hogs. Half Sugar Rose is a profitable Stock Beet to grow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.



Giant Half Sugar

KLEIN WANZLEBEN SUGAR.—More widely grown than any other; without question the best sort for general cultivation. Grows below the surface, producing a fine, shapely root; the richest in saccharine matter. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

NOTICE TO MARKET GARDENERS

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.

CABBAGE

One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

CULTURE.—Cabbage does well on a great variety of soils, but in every case the land should be heavily manured and deeply dug or plowed. Cool, moist weather is necessary during at least part of the growing season in order that the plants may "head." Seeds for earliest crops are usually sown in hotbeds during March, the seedlings are transplanted to cold frames in April, are gradually hardened and set out into the garden or field as soon as the ground is fit.

For fall and winter use, sow midsummer in heavier land. When seedlings are three to four inches tall, thin them out to stand three or four inches apart in the row. This will give you a sturdier lot of plants to start with. Along middle of June, immediately after a good soaking shower, set your plants two feet apart each way. If the soil is poor, put a shovel full of well rotted manure in the bottom of each hole where plants are to grow.

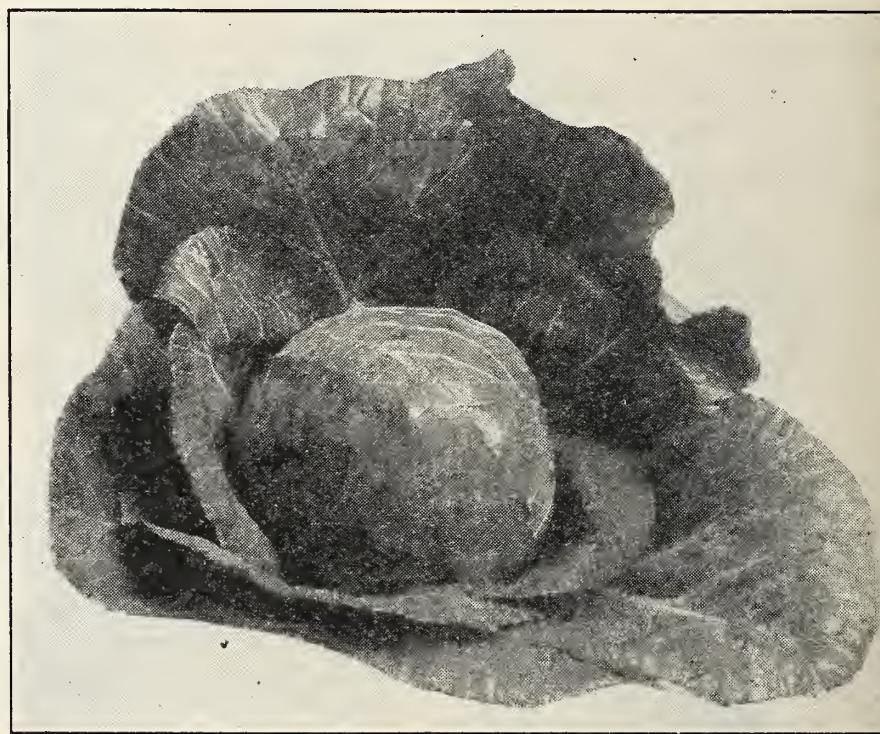
Cultivate frequently and thoroughly. Use tobacco dust and slugshot against insects and worms. If heads of late varieties begin to burst prematurely, push them over to one side and break some of the feeding roots.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

COPENHAGEN MARKET.—The earliest large round-headed cabbage yet introduced. The heads are exceptionally large for so early a variety, very solid and of most excellent quality. The plants are vigorous but compact, with short stem and few outer leaves which are of rather upright growth, comparatively thick and smooth. This is a most excellent sort, both for the home garden and market gardening trade. Our strain produces the characteristic large, round heads that for solidity and excellent quality make this variety so valuable. Danish grown true stock. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Deservedly one of the most popular early varieties. Small heads are very solid, conical and with few waste leaves. Our stock is of the best and runs very true and uniform. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

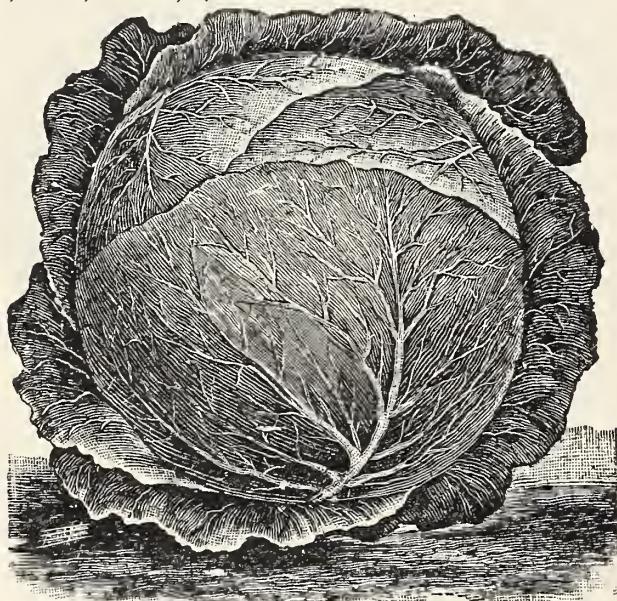
CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD.—This variety is a strain of Early Jersey Wakefield that matures about ten days later and produces heads about twice as large. It is not so pointed, but grows equally as solid. A standard sort, and our seeds are of the best strain. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.



Copenhagen Market

SECOND EARLY AND INTERMEDIATE SORTS

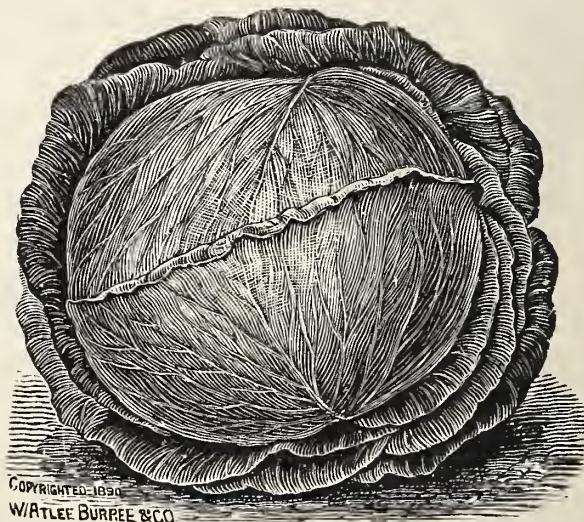
ENKHUIZEN GLORY.—This comparatively new cabbage has proved to be the best second-early variety yet introduced. Earlier than the All Seasons, it is more solid than either that or Henderson's Early Summer, and is of better shape than either, being nearly round, approaching closely in this respect the Copenhagen. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.



Enkhuizen Glory

EARLY SUMMER.—A large Drumhead cabbage maturing ten days later than Wakefield. Heads are large, flat and solid. One of the very best second early sorts. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

ALL HEAD.—This is undoubtedly one of the best second early cabbages. The heads are large, flat, solid, with a moderate amount of waste leaves. It is well adapted for kraut, and by planting late may be used for a winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.



All Head Early

EARLY WINNINGSTATDT.—Heads about like Wakefield, but later. The bluish-green leaves are very resistant both to hot sun and to insect attacks. Very solid and uniform. A splendid Kraut variety. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

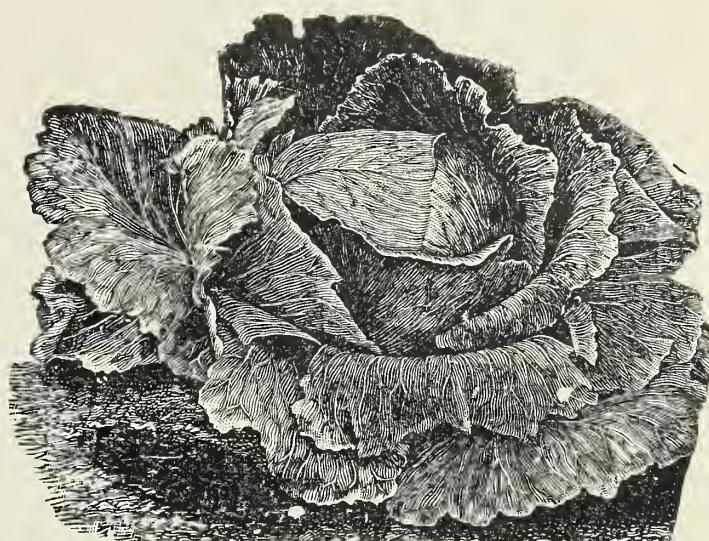
CABBAGE—Autumn and Winter Varieties

ALL SEASONS.—A very uniform and dependable variety that matures a little later than All Head. Heads are flat, solid, and the quality is very fine. Equally good for a winter cabbage if planted late, and from this fact it gets its name. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

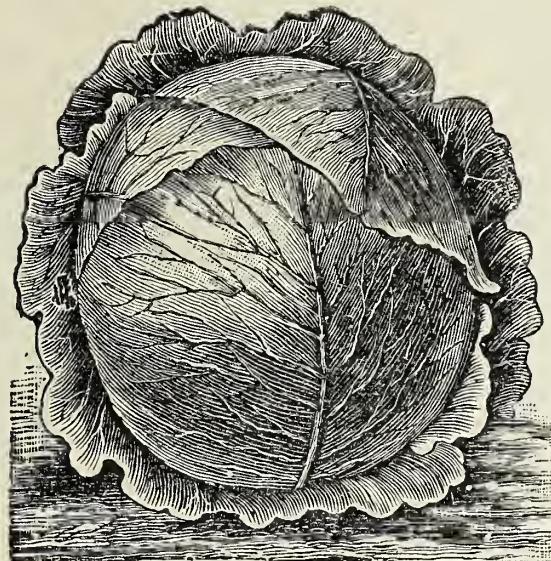
PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.—A standard winter variety; large headed, late, flat, very solid and of excellent quality; a splendid keeper. Can be grown from seed sown out of doors. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—A large, deep headed sort with few outer leaves and of very good quality. A sure cropper whose excellence is well known by gardeners. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

SUREHEAD.—One of the best main crop varieties, maturing a week earlier than Premium Flat Dutch. Nearly every plant will produce a large, flat, solid head and the quality is splendid. A very dependable sort. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.



All Seasons



Danish Ball Head Cabbage

SAVOY EARLY VICTORIA.—One of the earliest and sweetest of the Savoy leaved cabbages, with large, round, solid heads. The leaves are very crinkled and the quality is excellent. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—A beautifully crimped-leaved sort; color, a deep glossy green. The head is almost round. Savoy cabbage is distinctly flavored, being much sweeter than the other kinds. We recommend it as being one of the best cabbages of its kind grown for either market or home use. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

CHINESE CABBAGE OR PE-TSAI.—A species of cabbage with a fine delicate flavor, also resembling a stalk of celery more than a cabbage head. It is as tender as head lettuce. As a salad it rivals the finest lettuce. When cooked like cabbage or spinach, it makes delightful greens. For fall or early winter crop, sow the seed outside in early August, in rows two or three feet apart, thinning the plants to 15 inches apart in the row. It is a very rapid grower, but apt to run to seed instead of heading in hot dry weather. Therefore, it is important to plant late. For winter use, take up before a hard frost, or freezing and care for it as cabbage. If permitted to freeze, it will rot very quickly. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

DANISH BALLHEAD OR HOLLANDER.—A variety though introduced but a comparatively short time has become one of the standard sorts in the cabbage growing district in the north. It produces very large, solid heads, which are globular in shape, has few but rather large, thick, bluish green leaves. Heads are borne on short stems, medium size, round, very solid and stands shipment better than any other late sorts. It is one of the very best keepers and is much desired for kraut. Our stock is Denmark grown and very select. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED.—The largest and surest heading of the red cabbages. Medium length stem; head medium large, round, solid, and of a handsome dark red color that is carried into the heart. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$3.00.



Drumhead Savoy

NOTICE TO MARKET GARDENERS

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce produces about 2,000 plants

Cauliflower is the most delicate and delicious member of the cabbage family. Although the ideal soils for this vegetable are well-drained, rich, moist, heavy loams, it will do well in any soil that grows good cabbage. Plants from seed sown in the hot-bed late in February will be ready for the open ground about the first of May. The seedlings should be transplanted as soon as they are strong enough; later, when the time for setting in the field is approaching the plants should be gradually hardened by exposure. For late plants sow the seed sparingly in a well-prepared seed-bed in May, selecting a cool place; treat the seedlings as if they were cabbage, but exercise greater care. In the field make the rows 30 inches apart and set the plants 18 inches apart in the row. When the heads are forming tie the tops of the leaves together with raffia or soft twine in order to shut out the sun and rain; pure white attractive heads cannot be grown without protection.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—The earliest maturing strain of the true short leaved snowball type cauliflower. The most popular sort for forcing and also one of the best for late summer and fall planting. The plants are compact with few outside leaves and well suited for close planting. The heads are globe shaped, large, solid, compact, very white and mature earlier than any other sort. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—This is a long stalked large heading, late fall sort, very white, firm and compact. It is well protected by dark green foliage and remains fit for use a long time. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

CHICORY

WITLOOF.—(French Endive). The leaves and leaf-stems of this variety are blanched and used as a salad like Endive or Cos Lettuce.

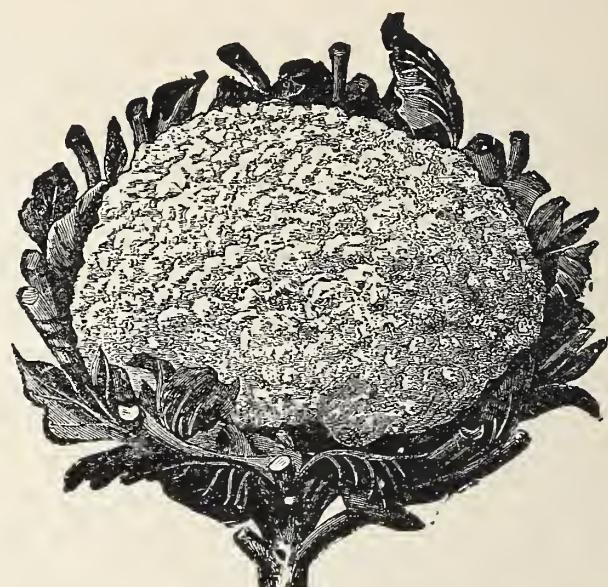
Sow seed about one inch deep in the open ground in May or June in rows about 18 inches apart. Thin plants to six inches apart in the row. In the fall the roots should be lifted, the leaves trimmed to within one and one-half inches of the crown, the side roots broken off and the roots shortened to a uniform length of about nine inches. The roots are then placed upright in a trench about 18 inches deep, setting the roots about two inches apart and the crowns at a depth of about nine inches below the level of the top of the trench. Fill in the trench with fine rich soil. If more rapid growth is desired cover the rows with a mulch of manure about one and one-half feet deep. The new tops will attain the proper size in from four to six weeks. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

COLLARDS

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is harder and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstand insect attack better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, transplanted two feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.

TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN.—The well-known and popular collard has been grown for generations in the South. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

WATER CRESS.—This desirable cress may be sown early in spring near the brink of a pond of spring water or piece of running water. Just scatter the seed and it will sprout and grow with wondrous rapidity; once established it remains for years, reseeding itself. True Erfurt. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.



Early Snowball

EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—Similar in general characteristics to Early Snowball but not quite so early and somewhat larger in growth. It is especially desirable for field planting for late crop but as a second early crop. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00.

DANISH GIANT.—A comparatively new variety which is more heat resisting and has been termed "Dry Weather Cauliflower." It is later maturing than either Snowball or Erfurt but as it withstands adverse weather conditions, is extremely desirable especially for late use. Produces large sized heads; is of more robust growth than other sorts. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.00.

CHERVIL

CHERVIL CURLED.—An aromatic sweet herb that resembles parsley. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Sow evenly in May, in drills one-half inch deep, one foot apart. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

CHIVES

CHIVES.—Are of the onion type. Are grown early in the spring for giving a mild flavor to various dishes. When planted in small clumps they will grow rapidly and increase so as to render division necessary. If not allowed to flower will produce longer. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS.—A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall, and fall seedings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

GARDEN CRESS, (Pepper Grass).—Sow thickly in early spring in drills one foot apart, and follow every two weeks, up to August 1st, with a new sowing, as it quickly runs to seed. Its very desirable pungent taste is acceptable to most any one who is fond of garden greens. It is eaten prepared with either a little salt and vinegar, or without. Makes a very tasty salad. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

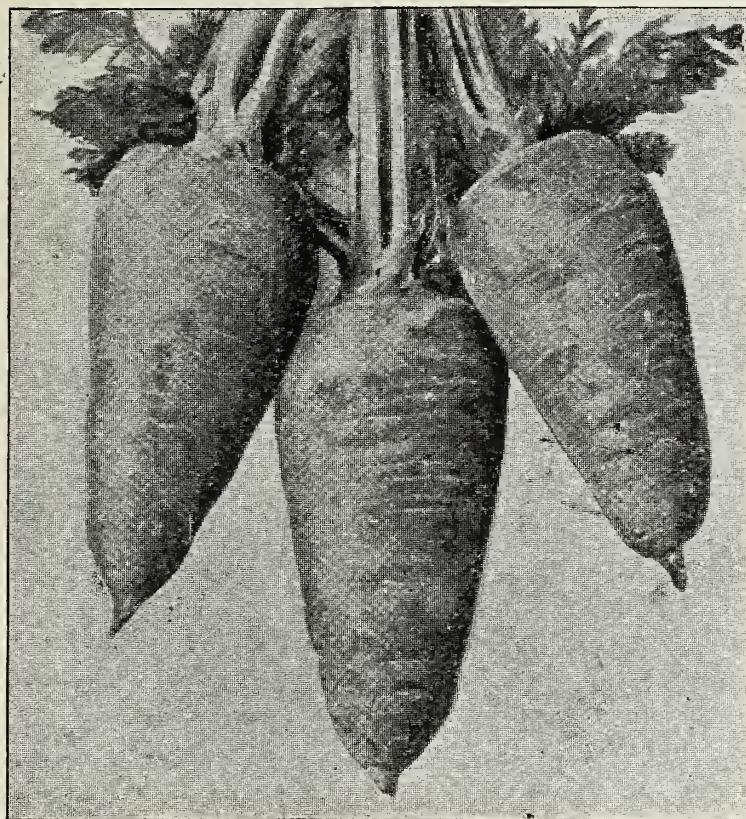
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CARROT

Cultural Directions.—1 oz. for 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds for an acre.

The carrot, like other root crops, delights in a rich, sandy loam, well tilled. For early crops, sow in spring, as soon as the ground is in good working order, say April or May; for late crops they may be sown any time from the middle of June to July. Sow one-half inch deep in rows 12 inches apart, thinning out to three inches between the plants. As Carrot seed is slow to germinate, extra precautions must be taken to firm the seed in the soil.



Chantenay

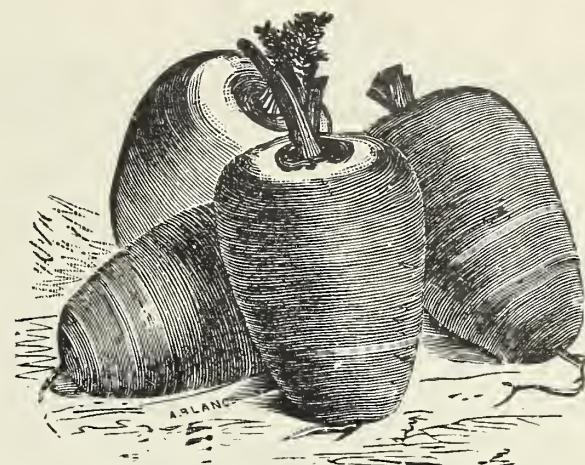
CHATENAY.—It is about six inches long, thick through and decidedly stump-rooted. In size it is between the Oxheart and Danvers. The flesh is deep orange red, fine-grained and of a splendid flavor. It is very early and always produces smooth shapely roots. Its fine appearance finds for it a ready market; its splendid table qualities keep it in demand. Our strain of seed is unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—The earliest variety, and best for forcing. The roots are orange red in color, about three inches long, blunt pointed, very fine grained and of sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

DANVERS.—A half long orange carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. It is a desirable second early carrot for the home garden and is also suitable for field culture. The tops are of medium size. The mature roots are of medium length, six to eight inches long, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. The flesh is deep orange, tender and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

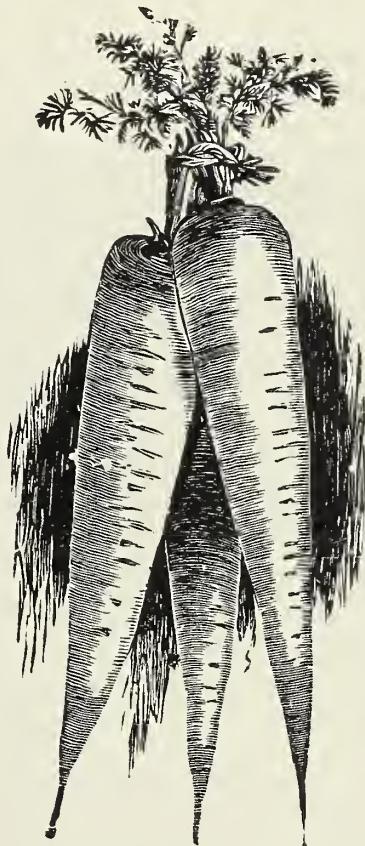


Danvers Half Long



Ox Heart

OXHEART or GUERANDE.—Intermediate length; is fully three to five inches in diameter; quality extra good. Some sorts require digging, but the Oxheart can be easily pulled. It is especially adapted to shallow soils, where the longer sorts would not thrive as well. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Improved Long Orange

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—The standard late variety, very handsome and uniform in shape; roots are of deep orange color, good flavor; yields very heavily. Requires a deep soil. Plants should stand six inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain their full size. The roots are smooth, fine-grained and very large, growing to 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter. For feeding milch cows it is very valuable, as it increases the flow of milk and imparts to the butter a rich golden hue. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—This variety, exclusively grown for stock, is the largest of all carrots, growing half out of the ground; it is an immense cropper, easily pulled and a good keeper. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

CELERY

One ounce of seed should produce about 3000 plants. Since celery seed is extremely small and rather slow in germinating, it is important that the seed-bed be of good, rich soil, thoroughly prepared. About the middle of April sow thinly in a hot-bed or cold frame, in rows two inches apart, taking care to cover the seed with not more than one-eighth of an inch of fine soil. Place pieces of burlap over the bed until the seeds have germinated, and water by sprinkling the burlap. When the seedlings are two and one-half or three inches high transplant into a moist seed-bed, setting the plants four by four inches. To insure stocky plants the tops may be cut back once or twice before setting in the field. Celery does well in any deep, richly-manured soil. Make the rows about four feet apart, and leave five or six inches between plants in the row. Cultivate frequently, but not deeply, to keep down weeds and to conserve moisture. With the advent of cool fall weather, begin to draw earth up about the plants, keeping the stalks well together; continue this process by ridging until the autumn when only the tops of the leaves should remain uncovered. The golden Self-Blanching variety is usually blanched by means of boards 12 or 15 inches wide set on edge on either side of row. Celery should be stored where the air will remain cool and fairly moist. Simply set the plants close together in an upright position with several inches of soil about the roots. Cold frames, when dug to the proper depth, afford very satisfactory conditions for storing this crop. The frames should be covered with boards, lapped to shed the rain; if sash is used, under the boards, it can be blocked up slightly on mild days to give ventilation. The turnip-rooted variety, which does not require blanching, may be planted in rows about fifteen inches apart.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.—An extra early and very handsome sort which is very popular with market gardeners, especially for very early crop. Leaves are light, bright green at the base, shading nearly white at the tip. As plants mature the inner stem and leaves turn white and consequently require less earthing and blanching before they are in condition to use or market. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING.—This is not only a very early variety but one of the best for home use or market. It is not quite so early as White Plume but so much finer quality that it is generally preferred as a main crop sort. Plants are medium size, compact and stocky with yellowish green foliage. As they mature the inner stem turns a beautiful yellow golden color and blanching is early accomplished. Being of handsome color, very crisp, tender, free from stringiness and of fine flavor, it is the leading sort grown. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.25.

FRENCH GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—Plant very stocky and full hearted, with broad ribs. Our strain is the best obtainable. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.25; 1 lb., \$11.00.

COLUMBIA CELERY.—An exceptionally fine early variety, which for size and shape is unsurpassed. The plant is of medium height, but very stocky, foliage is of a light shade of green with yellow tinge, and the stalks are thick, almost round, and resemble Giant Pascal in shape, but are of a rich, yellow color, similar to the well-known Golden Self-blanching, which it resembles very much when trimmed and bunched. It matures early, and its exceedingly fine flavor and crispness will please even the most critical. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.50.



EASY BLANCHING CELERY.—One of the most valuable introductions of the past few years. It excels in quality, ease of blanching and also long keeping qualities. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

GIANT PASCAL.—Is of a fine nutty flavor, being entirely free from any bitter taste. It grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and entirely stringless. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

WINTER QUEEN.—Of short, stocky growth, with broad, heavy stalks. An excellent variety for winter use. When blanched, the stalks are of a creamy-white color and very attractive. Its flavor, crispness and long-keeping qualities combine to make this sort one of the best winter varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

CELERIAC or TURNIP ROOTED CELERY.—In this kind of celery, the roots have been developed by cultivation and not the leafstalks. The roots, which are edible portion, keep well for winter use and are excellent for soups and stews. They are also cooked and sliced as a salad.

Sow seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or "handle" the plants. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches, they are fit for use.

To keep through the winter pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw like beets and carrots.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE.—An improved variety of turnip rooted celery producing large roots of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

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SWEET CORN

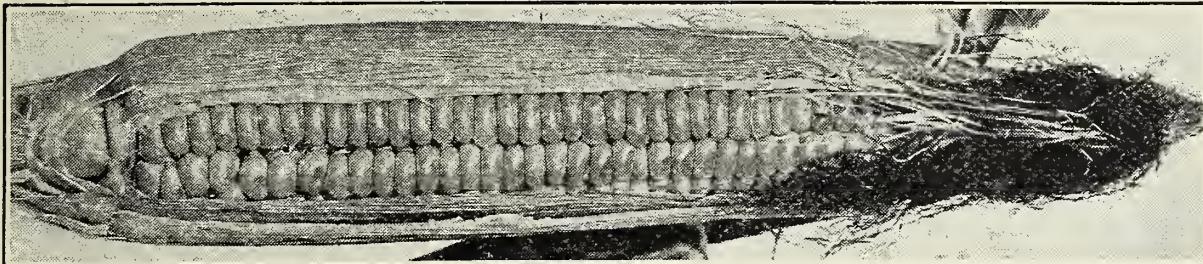
A rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best, but excellent sweet corn can be raised on any good, ordinary soil, if it is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. In the north sweet corn may be planted as early as can be done without risking great loss from frosts or from rotting of the seed in the soil, but with the main crop varieties especially, it is well to wait until the ground has become warm as the sweeter varieties are more sensitive to cold and wet than field corn or varieties of inferior quality.

If planted in rows, make the rows three to four feet apart, according to the vigor of the growth of the variety, and place the seed 12 to 16 inches apart in the row, covering one inch deep with fine soil firmly pressed down.

If planted in hills, make the hills for the early varieties three feet apart each way and plant four to six kernels to the hill. For the later sorts the hills should be three and one-half to four feet apart each way. Hoe frequently and when six inches high thin so as to leave three or four plants to the hill. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

2 pounds will plant about 200 hills; 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

GOLDEN BANTAM Finest Flavored Sweet Corn Grown.



Golden Bantam is probably the best known and most popular sweet corn of any type in the world. It is so named because the grain when ready for use is a rich creamy yellow, deepening to orange-yellow as it ripens. Its next meritorious essential is its exceptional hardiness and ability to withstand unfavorable weather, as this variety successfully withstands cold nights and early frosts, when many other varieties fail to mature. It is the richest-flavored corn grown. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

EARLY MAYFLOWER.—One of the whitest and sweetest of the early varieties; an exceptionally good yielder and one that deserves to be planted to come in ahead of Golden Bantam; ears average eight inches with deep kernel. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY.—Differs from the White Cory in having considerably larger ears, and in that they are 12-rowed. Ripens nearly as early and is thought by some to be of better quality. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

DE LUE'S GOLDEN GIANT

DeLue's Golden Giant excels all other early varieties in size, productiveness and quality and all the late varieties in quality and early maturity. It is the one corn for the home or market gardener who wants the greatest amount of highest quality corn in the shortest period of time from the smallest piece of land.

The most particular attention has been paid, however, to the quality, for earliness and great size would count for nothing without this crowning virtue. It is because of the extreme tenderness, combined with that exquisite rich sugary flavor, that the Golden Giant has become the standard of perfection for sugar corn.

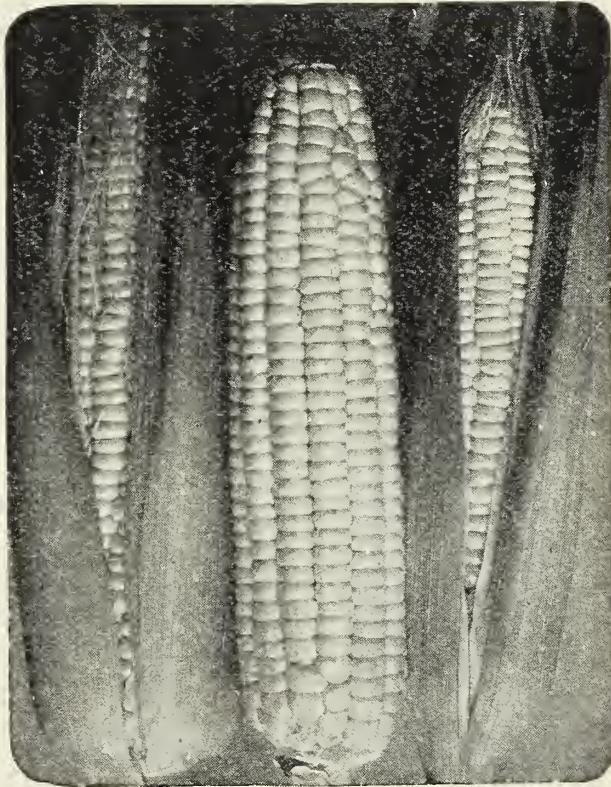
Smallest and stoutest stalk that is capable of carrying a large number of large ears, for the reason that a short stalk matures more quickly and leaves more moisture and nourishment for the production of the grain. An abundance of large foliage, for it is through the action of the sun upon the leaves that the plant grows.

Ears form low down on the stalk, for the plant is less apt to be damaged by the weight during wind and rain storms.

Husks thick and long so as completely to cover the ends of the ears for protection from birds worms and smut.

A distinguishing color, which in the Golden Giant is a rich purple on the stalk, leaf and husk in about one-third of the plants, and an admixture of purple and green in the balance. This makes substitution impossible, for no other sweet corn plant in the world has this color.

The DeLue's Golden Giant which we are offering is produced direct from seed obtained from the originator and has been grown well apart from all other varieties. It has proven to be a very prolific variety, producing a large proportion of twin eared stalks. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 75c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.



Early Mayflower

SWEET CORN

EARLY MINNESOTA.—A splendid second early variety that comes in just after Cory, maturing about July 27th. Fodder six feet; ears eight inches, slender, with little air space; kernels broad, fairly deep, and of fine sweet flavor. A very attractive market corn. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

KENDAL'S EARLY GIANT.—A large eared second early variety that matures about August 1st. Fodder seven feet; ears seven inches, thick, with no air space; kernels in regular rows, broad, deep, creamy-white and very sweet. An attractive looking sort to sell and better than the average to eat. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

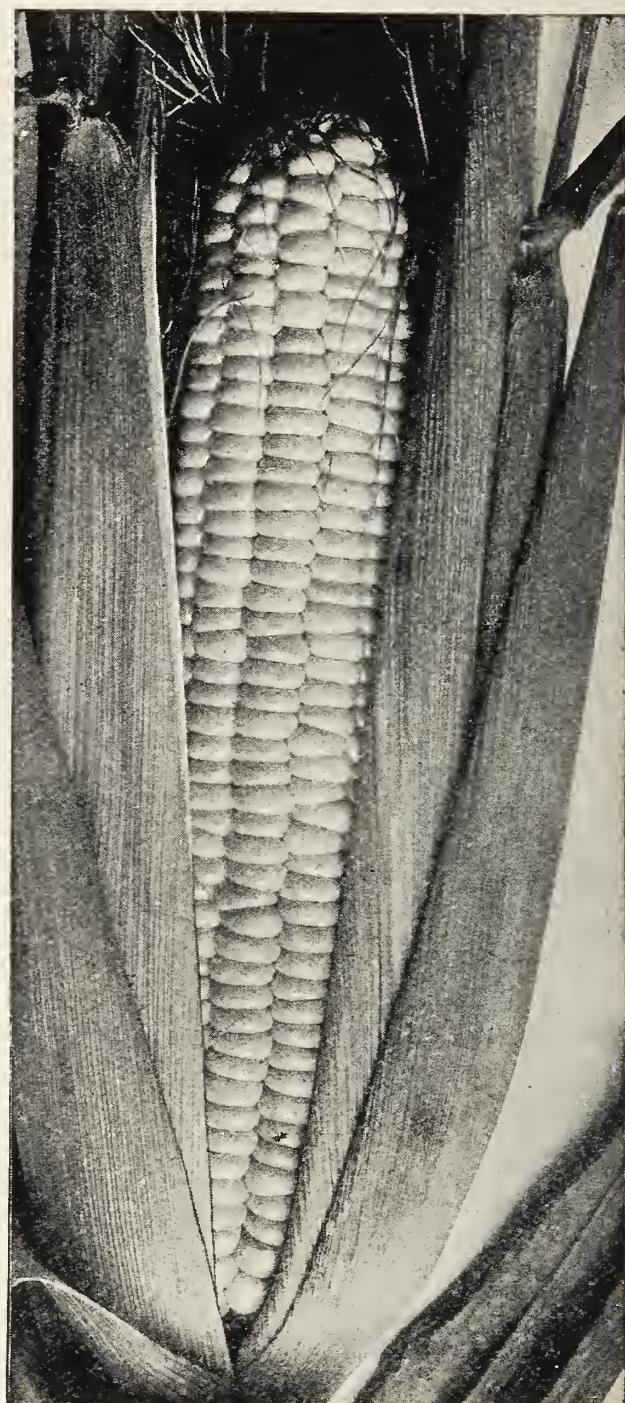
HOWLING MOB.—This is a splendid second early sweet corn, with medium sized ears, measuring from seven to nine inches and having 12 to 14 rows of good sized, pearly-white kernels. The quality is extra sweet and tender and combined with its extreme productiveness makes this variety one of the best all around kinds for either the home or the market gardener. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

COLUMBUS MARKET.—Ready for table with the second earlies. The ears carry an average of 16 rows of fine large, deep, white and very sweet grains, which are second to none in tenderness and flavor. The stalk is very strong, sturdy and of only medium height; the leaves broad and dark green in color, a habit of growth which gives it great endurance during a dry time. Especially adapted for early trucking; also very desirable for home garden. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

EARLY EVERGREEN.—This excellent sort has proven its merit as the best evergreen strain that is distinctly earlier than Stowell's. The strain we offer has to a remarkable degree, all the qualities that have made Stowell's Evergreen the leading main crop sweet corn for so long a time. The ears of Early Evergreen are about seven to about seven and one-half inches long, with 14 to 20 more or less irregular rows with very deep, white grain of the very best quality. Stalks about six and one-half to seven feet high. A very desirable main crop variety for home garden and market, and well adapted for canning. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—This is sometimes known as shoe-peg from the small peg-like kernels, irregularly placed on the cob. Medium sized ear, with small cob, giving great depth to the kernels. The quality of this variety is fine and is preferred by some to all others. Excellent for home use and is popular in many markets where its fine quality is known. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

BLACK MEXICAN.—A popular variety; until the introduction of the Golden Bantam, the sweetest of all. Ears of medium size; kernels large, when ripe bluish black, but at proper stage for cooking, the color shows but little if at all. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.



Early Evergreen

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—The best known and most largely planted of all the varieties. The Stowell's Evergreen is hard to beat and for a long time to come many will have it in preference to any other sort. This corn is distinguished by the large ear, the long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor and its long keeping qualities. It is the standard late sort. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

POP CORN

Pop Corn can be grown to advantage in a commercial way and no farm or garden is complete without a few rows of this delicious confection, for who does not recall with pleasure bleak winter evenings enlivened by a dish of pop corn. In parts of Iowa they are growing pop corn almost exclusively as a field crop and are receiving better prices for it each year. It can be planted at least twice as thick as other varieties of corn and it matures very early. Very often there is good money in little things, which, because they are small, people are apt to overlook. Pop corn is one of these.

WHITE RICE.—This variety of pop corn is an old and tried corn. It is the heaviest yielder of all and of very good quality. The stalks grow from five to six feet tall and produce from two to three ears each. The ears are about six inches long and covered from butt to tip with long, hard, flinty kernels. When popped the kernels are very large and tender. We recommend this variety especially for its large yielding ability and its popping qualities. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

WE HANDLE SWEETCORN BY THE CARLOAD.—Write for Special Prices If You Use in Quantity.

CUCUMBER

One ounce will plant about 50 hills; 2 pounds will plant an acre

An early crop of cucumbers can be had each year from starting the seed in pots, box or a piece of sod so they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For outside planting, the ground should be prepared and put in good condition and the seed should be planted about the first of May in this particular latitude. The seed should not be planted more than an inch deep and in hills slightly raised above the ground, about four feet apart each way. It is advisable to mix the soil with well-rotted stable manure, being careful not to put too much manure in the hills. We also recommend planting about two to three times as much seed as you would any other crop and thin out or pull out the plants as the insects attack the vines which are the weakest, leaving about three or four strong vines to each hill. The ground should by all means be kept free from weeds and the fruit should be gathered and not allowed to ripen on the vine as this reduces the production.

INSECT REMEDIES.—For the Yellow Striped Beetle, dust with tobacco dust or slug shot. Sometimes covering with dry earth will prove beneficial. For the Cucumber Borer which bores into the cucumber, hand-picking and destroying the infested cucumbers is the only remedy.

EARLY FORTUNE.—Slightly longer than "Arlington White Spine," more cylindrical in shape, with very dark green skin and thick flesh, which is tender and crisp. A remarkable feature of this variety is the strong growth of the vines, which enables it to successfully withstand blight and bring the fruits to their full size and perfection. "Early Fortune" Cucumber is one of the best that has been introduced in years, and will soon take the place of many old-time strains of White Spine Cucumber. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

DAVIS PERFECT.—A splendid cucumber for the home garden and for the truck farmer. Possesses all the merits of the best slicing varieties; wonderfully uniform in shape and exceedingly productive. Their handsome shape and fine dark green color commands the highest price on the market. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—One of the most distinct, popular and profitable strains of White Spine Cucumber. The real merit of this sort has gained for it a large and ever-increasing demand, especially in very large Cucumber-growing districts of the South and East. It is beyond question the earliest and most productive. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

KLONDIKE.—Medium sized, uniform cucumber, seven inches long, diameter of about two inches when in first-class condition for slicing. Color a rich dark green. Highly recommended. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

CHICAGO PICKLING.—Originating in Chicago, it is now known the country over as one of the most valuable of the pickling varieties. Of robust growth, it is a reliable and heavy cropper. Fruit is a fine dark green color. In shape, tapering to each end and very uniform. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

BOSTON PICKLING.—This is a very productive variety that is extensively grown for pickles. The vines are vigorous. The fruits are bright green, of medium size, very smooth and symmetrical. The flesh is crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—One of the best sorts for table use and probably the most popular sort grown by market gardeners and truckers. The vines are vigorous, producing fruit early and abundantly. Fruits are uniformly straight, about eight inches long, vivid green color changing to and streaked a whitish green at the tip. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



EXTRA LONG, or EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—A distinct and superior strain of this popular type. Fruit long, cylindrical, dark green, crisp and tender. Vine productive and comes into bearing soon after the Early White Spine. Popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—One of the most popular sorts for home gardens and in country districts for home markets. Fruits are very long, often 12 inches, slender and uniformly dark green color. It is rather late maturing. The vines are very vigorous and fairly productive. The matured fruits are excellent and tender for table use and both large and small can be used for pickling. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER.—Very prolific, producing the fruits in clusters near the root of the vine. Fruit short and thicker at one end. If fruits are picked frequently, the vines continue to bear for a long season. It is a good pickling variety. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

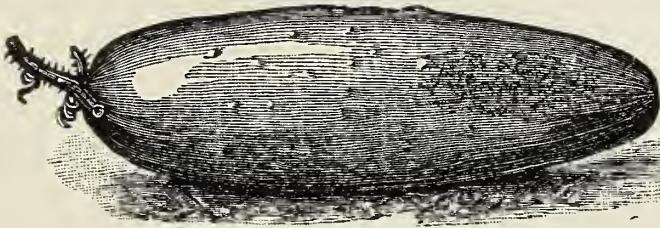
GHERKIN.—A very small prickly variety, used exclusively for pickling, for which purpose they should be gathered while young and tender. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER.—This variety should be grown more extensively; it is equal to others in quality and can be grown more economically in a small garden by planting near a fence or trellis of any kind, and climbs by tendrils as a grape vine. Whether space is a factor or not, we recommend it. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

We handle Cucumber Seed by the Ton.—If you can use it in quantity write for special prices.

NOTICE TO MARKET GARDENERS

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.



Boston Pickling

DANDELION

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill

Cultural Directions.—The seed is sown one-half inch deep in the open ground as soon as it can be worked in spring, in rows one foot apart, thinning the plants to about three inches apart if grown for "Greens" or if to be blanched for salad the rows should be 15 to 18 inches apart and the plants thinned to about eight inches. A gathering of young leaves may be made in eight or nine weeks from seed sowing and be continued until the growth gets too old and bitter. The plants being hardy if allowed to stand over winter will yield a very early crop of tender young leaves the following spring.

FRENCH CULTIVATED, or COMMON.—A selection from and an improvement on the wild dandelion. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

IMPROVED BROAD LEAVED.—A much improved variety, by careful selection for size of leaf and for earliness. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

DILL. Herb (Annual).—Used extensively for culinary purposes and for putting with cucumbers when pickling, producing the famous "Dill Pickles." Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill

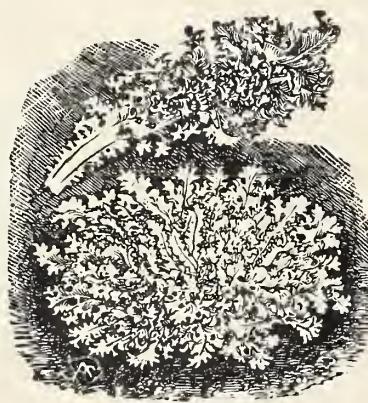
Cultural Directions.—One of the best salads for fall and winter use. Endive is not only much used for salads and garnishing, but is also desirable for greens and for flavoring soups and stews.

Plants may be grown at any season of the year, but are generally used late in fall. For early use sow about April 15th; for later supply sow in June or July in drills fourteen to twenty inches apart and when well started thin the plants to one foot apart. When nearly full grown tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant. By covering fresh plants every few days a succession may be kept up.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle).—Has broad, thick, slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head which is preferred for stews and soups; but if the leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the whole plant will branch nicely and make an excellent salad. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

GREEN CURLED WINTER.—Very similar to White Curled except that the leaves are a dark green and are more finely divided and curled. The center branches to a creamy-white. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

EVER WHITE CURLED.—Light green, curled leaves that branch out very easily. Very decorative and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



White Curled

EGGPLANT

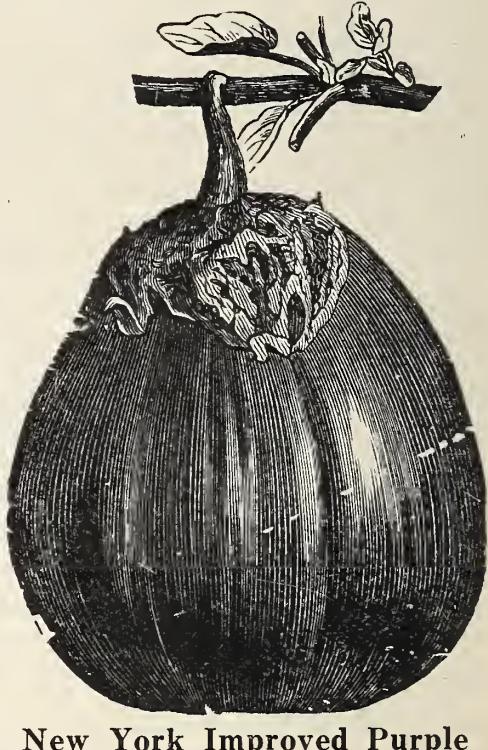
One ounce will produce 1000 plants

CULTURE.—Sow seeds in hotbeds early in March. When three inches high pot the young plants and plunge in the same bed, so that the plants may become stocky. They can be planted out when the season becomes warm, in May or June. Egg-plant seed requires a higher temperature for germination than any other garden vegetable, and this temperature should be maintained right along in order to maintain strong and healthy growth. The soil can hardly be made too rich. After settled warm weather has set in, set the plants in open ground, allowing three feet space between rows, and two feet space between the plants in the row.

BLACK BEAUTY.—This new variety is an excellent market sort. It is about the same size and shape as the New York Improved, except a little fuller at the top; is a few days earlier and a heavier yielder. Its color is a rich purplish black, which it retains even after becoming ripe. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.

PURPLE.—This variety is largely grown and produces the Eggplants in great quantities, as the plants bear from six to eight fruits each. They are large, nearly round, dark purple, free from thorns and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.



New York Improved Purple

FLORENCE FENNEL

A delicious Italian vegetable which tastes quite like celery but a little sweeter and more delicate in flavor. The enlarged leaf-bases are usually boiled in preparation for the table.

Sow at intervals in the spring, in rows 18 inches apart. Thin the seedlings to six to eight inches apart in the row, and cultivate frequently. Later, blanch the bottom and stalks by earth-ing-up like celery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

GARLIC

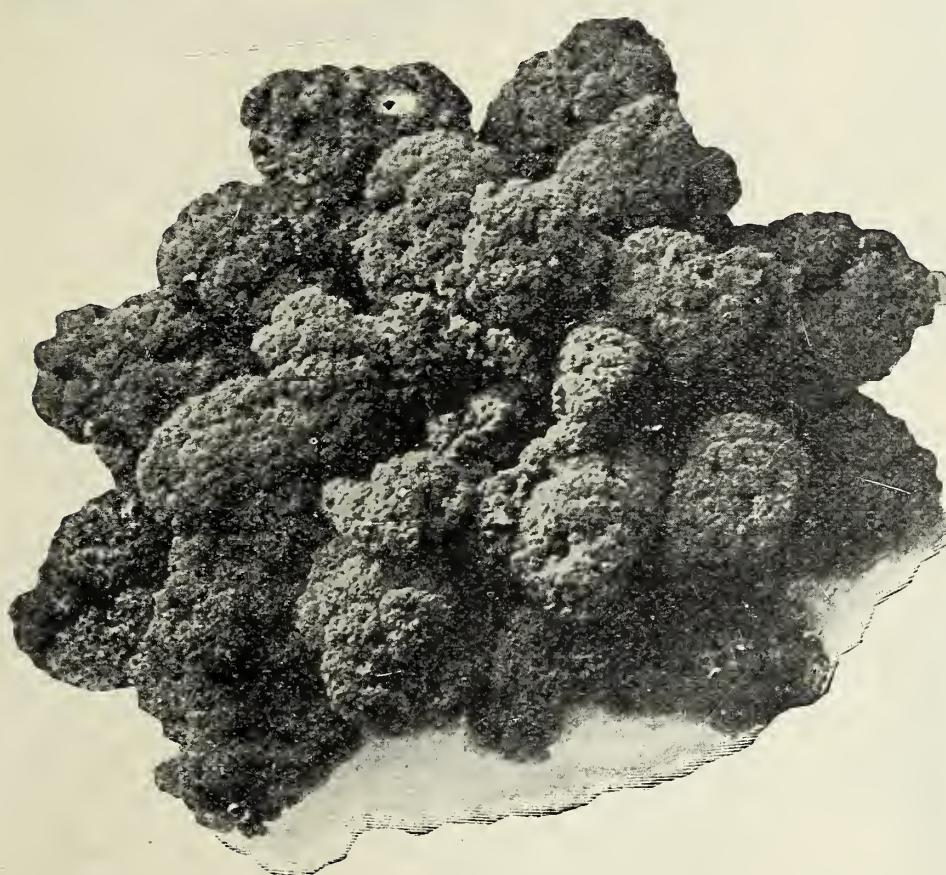
A bulbous rooted plant of the onion family with a strong, penetrating odor but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for garlic seed but we can supply bulbs only. Prepare ground the same as for onions, plant the cloves (separate portions of bulbs) in drills eight inches apart and four inches apart in row, covering two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow take up the bulbs, dry in shade and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions. Bulbs: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

KALE OR BORECOLE

One ounce will sow a drill 150 ft. long; 3 lbs. will sow an acre

For early use it may be sown in May; when desired for winter use, sow in September, broadcast or in rows two feet apart. Cover for protection against severe freezing and snow. Do not handle while in a frozen condition. One of the finest nutritious greens for winter and early spring use.

The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing.



DWARF MOSS, CURLED.—This is the best, most attractive and most salable of all the varieties of Curled Kale; is of dwarf habit and perfectly hardy. The flavor is best after being exposed until frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

DWARF GREEN SCOTCH CURLED.—Produces an abundance of finely curled, Parsley-like leaves that are very hardy and resistant, staying in their prime for a long time. A heavy yielder and extensively grown. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH CURLED.—Very similar to the Dwarf Green excepting that leaves are a brighter green, a little coarser, and are borne at the top of a stalk two feet from the ground. It is of good quality and so hardy that a light frost improves rather than injures. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

SIBERIAN.—A very vigorous, hardy variety that may be sown in September for spring greens. It is of dwarf habit, with large, bluish-green leaves; not so finely curled as the Scotch Curled varieties. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

KOHL RABI

One ounce will produce about 2500 plants

It is regrettable that this splendid vegetable is not more widely used. We would suggest to those who have not given it a trial that they do so. Sow seed in early spring, in hotbeds or outdoors, and transplant when three inches high in rows 18 inches apart, six inches in the row. The edible part is the root, which grows above the ground; this should be used when it attains a size of two and one-half inches in diameter or less, at this stage it is extremely tender and delicious, while if allowed to get larger it is woody. Prepared and served like turnips, except that a few of the bottom leaves can be cooked with the roots.

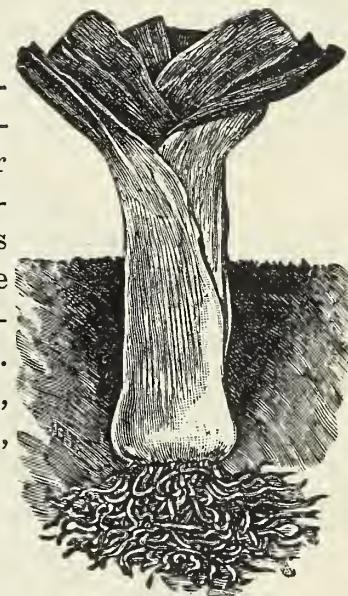
LEEK

One ounce of seed will furnish about 2500 plants

Allied to the onion family but producing no bulb; the stalks are cut and used for flavoring soups, also they are boiled and served with melted butter, and make a very palatable dish on account of their mild flavor. Sow seeds in April in rows one foot apart, covering the seed about an inch, when about four inches high transplant where it is to develop in rich soil in rows 18 inches apart, six inches in the row. When fully grown, hill soil against them to blanch them; about November 1st, take up the plants and store them in a cool cellar, placing the root end in soil three or four inches; thus a supply may be had all winter.

Large American Flag.—

This is by far the best variety. It grows to a good size and is wonderfully uniform. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



KOHL RABI

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—This variety is suited for sowing under glass and for outdoors. The top is very short, thus allowing all the development to go to the root, insuring early maturity. Very finely grained and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA.—Does not differ from the Early White, except skin is bluish-purple. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Early White Vienna
Kohl Rabi

LETTUCE

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 lbs. will sow an acre

Lettuce is the most popular of all salad plants, and, at the same time, is one of the easiest to grow due to its comparative freedom from disease and insects. While all types of lettuce thrive in properly enriched, loose, light loams, they will grow satisfactorily in any good garden soil; heading varieties, particularly, should never be planted in compact heavy soils. A satisfactory way of starting the early crop is to sow in hot beds in March, and transplant to two by two inches preferably in flats, which may be transferred to cold frames when the plants are strong enough. Plants that have been properly hardened in cold frames may be set out of doors as early as the ground can be prepared; the rows should be made 12 or 15 inches apart, with the plants one foot apart in the rows. Seed may be sown in the open from the latter part of April until the middle of August.

LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

SIMPSON EARLY CURLED.—A very popular early sort that closely resembles Simpson Black Seeded excepting that the leaves are of a darker green. The leaves are borne in clusters, are crisp, tender and sweet. It is a very reliable variety for family use, as it is sure to make some leaves even under the most unfavorable conditions. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Black Seeded Simpson

SIMPSON BLACK SEEDED.—One of the most popular of the loose-leaf varieties, with market as well as home gardeners. It is a good all around lettuce, doing well in hothouses, cold frame or outdoors. It is a bunching variety with light green fluffy leaves that are very tender and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

PRIZE HEAD.—A very striking looking lettuce, the large bunching leaves being tinged a brownish-red, giving it a very handsome appearance. The leaves are very tender and sweet, being in fact too tender to stand shipping. The heart contains a large amount of blanched leaves. It is one of the earliest to reach maturity and stays in its prime about two weeks. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

GRAND RAPIDS.—This variety is the most attractive of all when seen growing outside. The leaves are borne in great bunches and are rather smooth with beautifully frilled edges of light green color. The leaves are borne up well off the ground, preventing waste, and the variety stays in its prime longer than any other in its class. Our strain is constantly being improved by selection, and is of the best possible quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EARLY CURLED SILESIAN.—Medium size plant with very light green leaves of good quality and sweet flavor. Very reliable and sure to make good leaves even under very unfavorable conditions. A good sort for the home garden, one of the oldest and most popular varieties. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

NOTICE TO MARKET GARDENERS

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.

HEADING VARIETIES



May King

MAY KING.—This is an extremely hardy lettuce. Can be planted very early in the spring. Matures more quickly than any other of its class, forming large heads, the inner leaves blanching yellow, the outer ones somewhat tinged with brown. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

WAYAHEAD.—It is not only earlier than the May King, and other fine varieties, but the tightly folded heads are generally larger in size. The outer leaves are a light green, with the inner head finely blanched to a rich buttery yellow. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

BIG BOSTON.—This has long been a favorite sort with market gardeners and truck growers and in some sections is planted almost exclusively. It forms a large compact head, forces well in frames and thoroughly satisfactory for outdoor crops in the spring or very late head crop in the fall. Leaves are broad, comparatively smooth, color bright light green. The heads slightly tinged with reddish brown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

SALAMANDER.—A splendid summer sort producing large, compact, light green heads of excellent quality. The leaves are broad, thick, somewhat crumpled, closely overlapped so that the inner ones are finely bleached. Withstands hot weather remarkably well. Is of fine quality and one of the best summer sorts for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

IMPROVED HANSON.—This is an exceptionally fine variety, attractive in appearance, and of highest quality; good for either spring or summer crop. The leaves are curly and very crisp and the head is large. It also stands a long time before going to seed. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

ALL HEART

This excellent variety of lettuce is in favor of both private and market gardeners. It is a very reliable, hard-heading variety of cabbage-lettuce and will give satisfaction wherever grown. It rarely fails to make a large, solid head and is adapted for both spring and summer use. It withstands heat and forms large heads, leaves closely set, with a solid heart, even before it is half grown. Color yellowish-green; flavor rich and buttery. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

NEW YORK WONDERFUL.—A great favorite with market gardeners around New York and other large cities. The plants are compact and of a very dark green. The leaves are borne upright and are rather smooth, forming a large, loose head. The quality is of the finest and the plants stay in their prime about ten days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

ICEBERG.—A large, late, crisp cabbage heading variety; heads firm and hard, leaves broad and light green in color, with faint brown tracing on the borders. Quality is good. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

LETTUCE—Continued

COS LETTUCE, OR ROMAINE

This is the lettuce that is served at the best hotels and restaurants under the name of "Romaine salad." It differs from ordinary lettuce by the shape of the leaves, which are elongated, spoon-shaped and very crisp. It is grown in the same manner as cabbage lettuce, but does not make a solid head. Sow seed early in the spring in good soil, and when plants have three leaves thin out to stand about four inches apart in the row, and when plants are of a sufficient size the leaves should be drawn together and tied, in order to blanch the inner ones.

TRIANON SELF-FOLDING.—A self-blanching Cos Lettuce, very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor. If the leaves are tied up the plant soon forms a solid head and bleaches to a pure white. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

PARIS WHITE COS, or ROMAINE.—Very early; requires tying to blanch. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

MUSK MELON OR CANTELLOUPE

One ounce of seed is sufficient for 50 hills; two pounds per acre.

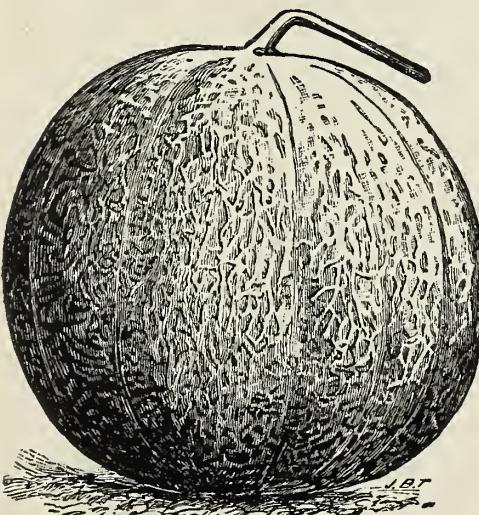
Good muskmelons may be grown in almost any soil if it is skillfully handled; a sandy loam that was heavily manured the previous year for some other crop such as onions, or carrots, is ideal. Begin to prepare the soil early in spring. Late in May, when the ground is warm, plant the seed one inch deep in hills five or six feet apart each way, putting in eight or 10 seeds per hill. Frequent and shallow cultivation is essential to success. Much trouble with insects is often avoided by starting the plants under glass. Plant the seed in berry baskets, pots or other containers from which the seedlings can be removed easily, and without disturbing the soil about their roots.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

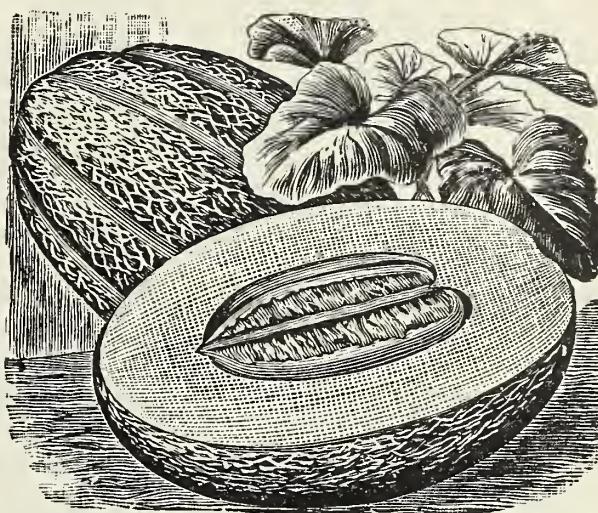
ROCKY FORD "Rust Resisting."—A variety extensively grown in Colorado. The reasons for the widespread popularity of these melons are their superb table and wonderful shipping qualities, which enable them to be carried great distances, and yet arrive in first-class condition for market. The fruit is of medium size, oval shaped, heavily netted and very solid. The flesh is green, thick and juicy. It is early and wonderfully productive. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—Large, handsome in appearance, bountiful yielder, and early and reliable with market gardeners. The flesh is very thick, of delicious flavor, rich and sugary. It is a healthy grower and stands attacks of insects better than any other sort. The skin is green, and thickly netted. Flesh light green, juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

HONEY DEW.—The melons are of medium size, round or slightly oval, six to seven inches in diameter and weigh about six pounds each. The skin is creamy-yellow when ripe, smooth with little netting. The flesh is thick, light emerald green, fine grained and as sweet as honey. One of the best and most profitable to raise for market or home use. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES



EMERALD GEM.—A splendid early variety, coming in just ahead of Rocky Ford; fruit emerald green in color, globular or slightly flattened, irregularly ribbed and lightly netted; flesh very thick, of a deep rich salmon color, and having an exceedingly small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

HOODOO.—A new orange-fleshed variety, ideal as a shipping melon and of the very finest quality. Vine vigorous, remarkable blight-resistant and very productive. Fruit of medium and very uniform size. Netting exceptionally fine and dense, extending practically over the entire surface. Rind thin, yet very firm, so that the melons arrive in perfect condition in distant markets. Flesh thick, firm, highly colored, of fine texture and delicious flavor. One of the best market melons offered today. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

TIP-TOP.—Fruit large size nearly round, slightly ribbed and covered lightly with shallow netting. Skin cream-colored, flesh thick, deep yellow and very luscious. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

PAUL ROSE (Petoskey).—A yellow fleshy sort of excellent quality. Fruits are oval, slightly ribbed and densely netted, somewhat resembling Netted Gem but larger. Flesh is orange yellow, very thick, firm and sweet and highly flavored. Vines vigorous and productive. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

OSAGE or MILLER'S CREAM.—A medium salmon fleshed melon of excellent quality. Fruits are oval, dark green, slightly ribbed, tinged with grey. Flesh salmon color, thick and highly flavored. A splendid sort for late or main crop, especially for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

BURRELL'S GEM.—A very popular variety of the salmon-flesh class, of medium size, oblong, well ribbed and covered with finely divided grayish netting, green skin, sweet and delicious; a fine market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

BANANA.—Fruit 15 to 20 inches long by four to six inches thick. Skin light yellow and smooth. Flesh deep yellow. Has an odor similar to a banana. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

WATERMELONS

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best situation to plant watermelons. The ground should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and very thoroughly. If extra large watermelons are desired for exhibition purposes, leave but one or two on a single vine. Plant in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, with a very generous shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. If commercial fertilizer is used, it should contain a large percentage of ammonia and potash. Plant eight or ten seeds in each hill, and finally, when danger from insects is past, thin out to three strong plants. One ounce of seed will plant twenty to thirty hills; four or five pounds will plant an acre.

COLE'S EARLY.

—A very early, hardy variety that will mature in Northern states. Medium sized, nearly round, the green rind striped with lighter shades, flesh bright red, seeds black. Being brittle, it is unsuited for shipping but is excel-

lent for the home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET.—One of the sweetest and best for the home garden or nearby markets. The vines are vigorous and productive, melons medium to large, oblong, dark green; flesh a bright red, crisp, tender and exceedingly fine flavored and sweet. The thin rinds make them undesirable for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

ICE CREAM or PEERLESS.—One of the very best early varieties for home use or for close markets. Medium sized, oval to long in shape, flesh very red and of the sweetest flavor. The rinds are thin, making it a poor shipper, but it is fine for local markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A large, oblong melon that ripens ten days earlier than Kolb's Gem. Dark green skin striped with lighter shade, flesh bright red, sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

MUSTARD

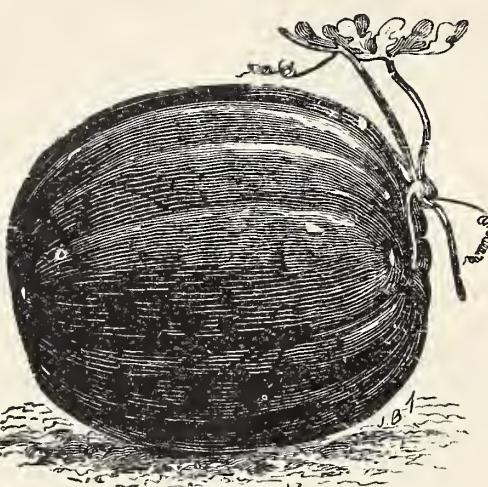
This is grown to a large extent in Southern states. It is used the same as spinach or boiled with the meat as greens. The white and yellow-seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medical purposes or flavoring. Can be sown during February, March or April or in the fall during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Cut when three inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill or broadcast at the rate of five or six pounds to the acre.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—Large variety, forming a great mass of beautiful leaves, which are ruffled and finely curled on the edges. Hardy, vigorous, highly recommended. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

FORDHOOK FANCY.—The dark-green leaves of this variety are more curled on the edges than any other sort, making most attractive green. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

WHITE ENGLISH.—Leaves smooth and deeply cut, color dark. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

CHINESE BOARD LEAVED.—Twice as large as the White, and more succulent. Ready in six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.



TOM WATSON.—A large oblong Melon, the skin of which is dark green, with netting all over. It originated in Georgia, a State noted for producing fine Watermelons, and this new variety is a good example of what a first-class Watermelon should be. The rind is thin, but tough, and the flesh is bright, attractive red color, of a delicious, sweet and satisfying flavor. Its appearance and quality strongly recommend both for home use and for market. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

HALBERT HONEY.—An ideal family garden, or home market melon. The long fruits with blunt ends are very large and weigh often 50 pounds; the rind is very thin, dark green, while the flesh is a rich crimson. It tastes like a sugar stick and it melts under pressure of the tongue. It is very prolific and is altogether a first-rater. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

DIXIE.—The name attaches to this variety a peculiar recollection of things truly Southern, where this melon is at home. 'Tis one of the old-time favorites, roundish-long in shape. The skin is dark green, mottled light; the flesh is very sweet and ripens close to the rind. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

SWEETHEART.—A most popular market variety, grown extensively in the South for shipping. The fruits are very large, oval, pale green skin, attractively veined with a darker shade; the rind is thin but firm; flesh is deep red, very firm and sweet flavored. Remains in condition much longer than most sorts. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

PRESERVING CITRON (Red Seeded).—For preserves or pickles. Medium sized, round, flesh white with red seeds. Not suitable for eating raw. Vines are hardy and vigorous, the fruits ripening rather late and keeping for a long time. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

OKRA, OR GUMBO



This is a highly esteemed vegetable throughout the entire country. The seed-pods are used in soups, while young and tender, to which it imparts an aromatic flavor; they are also stewed and served up with butter. Sow the seed late in spring, in very rich soil, in drills two feet apart, observing that the ground is warm, for if cold and moist the seeds will invariably rot; when the plants are up thin out to a foot apart. When canned it is also one of the most delightful vegetables for winter use, especially when canned with tomatoes.

PERKINS MAMMOTH.—An exceedingly handsome variety of Okra, which is a great improvement upon other varieties heretofore grown. The pods grow four to five inches in length and are very tender, long, slim and of a beautiful deep green color. The habit of growth of plant is dwarf, and it is very productive. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

WHITE VELVET.—Distinct in appearance; the large pods are perfectly round, smooth, an attractive velvety white, of superior flavor and tenderness. Plants dwarf, of compact, branching growth; very prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms can be successfully and profitably grown during the winter and spring months in frames under greenhouse benches, in the open fields, or in cellars or hot-houses. To cultivate mushrooms successfully does not always require extensive experience. Some care is necessary, however, in the selection of materials and in forming the beds: but the matter of securing and maintaining the proper temperature in the room and in the beds needs close attention, for success depends very much upon this point. Mushrooms may be grown in a great variety of situations—a dark room, cellar, stable or elsewhere. Any place in which an even temperature of about 50 to 60 degrees can be kept is suitable. For material for the bed, use fresh horse manure, free from straw or chips, and good loamy soil. Some growers use the manure mixed with loam, after first having well fermented it by alternately piling it and mixing for a few weeks, but it is undoubtedly better not to allow the manure to heat much before forming a bed. Use one-fourth to one-third loam, the rest manure. Mix very thoroughly and upon a dry, firm bottom make the bed of this mixture, about four feet wide and of any desired length. Build it up evenly, press it down firmly, and leave it about a foot high. It will shortly begin to heat. Use a thermometer to thrust into the bed and note the temperature. When the heat has partially subsided, leaving a temperature of 80 degrees, put in the spawn. Pieces from the size of walnuts to that of eggs are placed in the bed about a foot apart, deep enough to cover them well, and the manure pressed down. Let it remain thus 10 or 12 days, then cover with two inches of fresh loam, and make this moderately firm. The bed is finished by covering all with four or five inches of straw or litter. Watering is not necessary, unless the surface of the bed gets very dry; in this event moisten freely with water at a temperature of about 90 degrees. In gathering the crop, do not cut, but twist them off carefully, filling up the holes carefully with loam to keep insects from the roots. In six or eight weeks from spawning the beds, mushrooms should appear.

HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives know the delicious and appetizing flavor to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

Culture. Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal purposes.

ANISE.—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c.

SWEET BASIL.—A hardy annual from East Indies. The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves, and it is used for flavoring soups and stews. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c.

BORAGE.—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, also for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

CARAWAY.—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c.

DILL.—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews, and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



Mushrooms

One brick of Spawn is sufficient for ten square feet of bed.

AMERICAN MADE PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN.—A very superior article, made in this country from carefully selected spawn, which it is claimed is much more vigorous than the imported article, and will produce mushrooms of a superior quality and flavor. The popularity of Pure Culture Spawn is increasing rapidly and many of the large growers are now using it. They claim it is a surer crop. Amateurs have much the best results with this kind. By express—customer to pay charges—per brick, 30c; 5 bricks, \$1.25; 10 bricks, \$2.25. By mail, 35c per brick; 5 bricks, \$1.50, postpaid.

SWEET FENNEL.—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

LAVENDER.—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

SWEET MARJORAM.—A perennial, the tender tops of which are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

ROSEMARY.—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

SAGE.—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 65c.

SAFFRON.—A hardy annual. Cultivated for its flowers which are used principally for coloring, sometimes for flavoring and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. The flowers should be picked while in full bloom. Plant upright in growth, one to three feet high; leaves ovate, prickly; flower-heads yellow, thistle-like. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

SUMMER SAVORY.—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings and soups. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c.

THYME.—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. Sow early in the spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

WORMWOOD.—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 45c.

ONIONS

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; from four to five pounds for one acre.

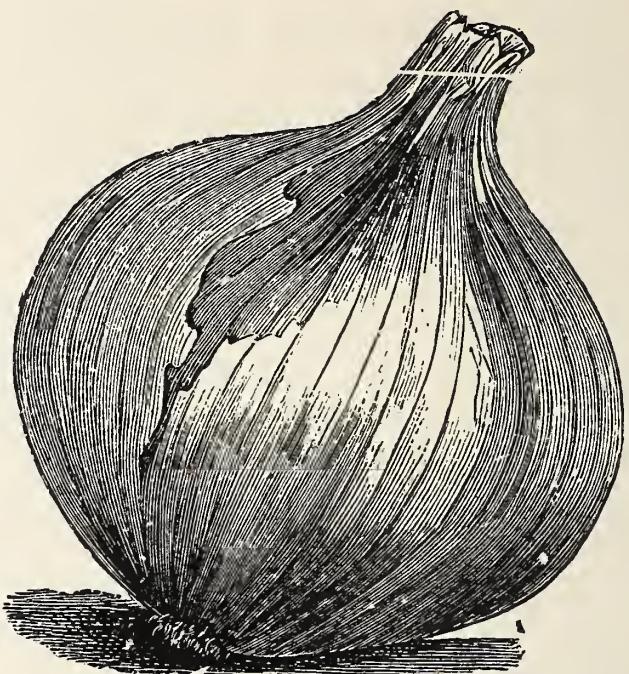
The onions require a very fertile soil for the best development of its bulbs. While muck and peat soils are ideal, sandy loams properly enriched with well-rotted manure furnish excellent conditions. Onions should always be grown on practically level land, or considerable loss may be sustained from washing. As early in spring as the land can be worked, sow seed sparingly in drills one foot apart and about one-half inch deep. Unless the soil is quite moist it should be pressed firmly down on the seed to insure rapid and uniform germination. Weeding and thinning must be done by hand; at the first weeding, thin out to about eight plants per linear foot of row. Cultivation should be shallow and frequent. When all the tops are yellow the onions are usually pulled and left on the ground, for ten days or more if the weather is favorable, until the outer skin of the bulbs is dry; after the first three or four days, stir them occasionally with a wooden rake to hasten the process.

PRIZETAKER, or MAMMOTH YELLOW SPANISH.—A very handsome onion of the largest size and nearly globular form. Skin yellow, flesh white and very mild. To grow them to the largest size, seed should be sown in March in hot-beds and transplanted outside as soon as weather will permit. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

DANVERS YELLOW GLOBE.—This almost round-shaped onion is extensively sown by the private and market gardener on account of its good keeping qualities. It is dark straw color and always produces a good crop, growing to a large size. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

OHIO YELLOW GLOBE.—This variety originated in Ohio, where it has long been considered one of the best Globe Onions. The color is a handsome bright yellow and it has a very small neck, ripening down evenly. It ripens early, flesh firm and is an excellent winter-keeping sort. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Similar to the Danvers except larger in size, more like the Prizetaker. This is probably one of the most uniform growing varieties, every bulb being almost perfectly round and of the same size; light straw colored skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Prizetaker

WHITE PORTUGAL, or SILVER SKIN.—Bulb flattened, thick through, skin clear white, flesh mild and of fine flavor. It is grown extensively for sets and pickling onions and is the best white sort for this purpose. The sets are used extensively in the spring for green bunch onions. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Large, globe-shaped bulbs of a pearly white color. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of a mild flavor. Used extensively for a green bunch onion, for which it is admirably adapted on account of its strong top and handsome shape. One of the best and most popular sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—Grows to full size the first season from seed. The onions are large, flat in shape, with skin of a purplish-red color, and flesh of a purplish-white color. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

SOUTHPORT LARGE RED GLOBE.—The handsomest of all the red onions. Medium to large size, globe-shaped, small necks, uniform and of a deep, purplish-red color. Flesh is lightly tinted purple in an attractive way. A good yielder, markets well, and keeps well. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

ONION SETS

In private gardens the cultivation of the family supply of onions from sets has much to recommend it. The amount of labor involved is less, the danger of loss from maggots and other insects is considerably reduced, the crop is surer to grow, and is ready for use weeks in advance of that grown from seed. On a small scale where the cost of sets is not a serious item we urge customers to use them. In fact, the ideal way is to use both sets and seed—the sets for use in the spring and summer, and seed to grow bulbs for winter keeping.

Onion sets should be planted out as early in spring as the ground is dry enough to work; plant them in rows 12 inches apart, with sets two inches apart in the row. We handle sets of the standard varieties.

WHITE BOTTOM SETS.—Mild. Very popular. Qt., 25c.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS.—Preferred by many on account of stronger flavor. Qt., 20c.

EGYPTIAN WINTER SETS.—Plant in August and September for use late in fall and following spring. Very hardy. Qt., 20c.



PARSLEY

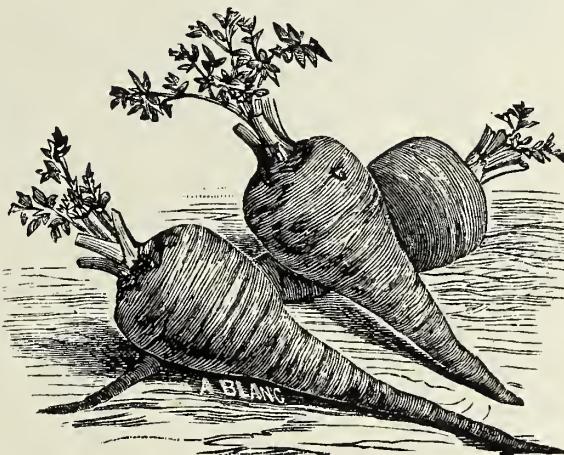
One ounce will sow a row 100 feet long

After soaking the seed for a few hours in warm water, it should be sown in rows 18 inches apart, and when two inches high thinned out so the plants will stand four inches apart in the row. It takes parsley seed from three to six weeks ordinarily to germinate, so that a little patience in growing this is necessary. The turnip-rooted variety should be treated in the same way as carrots.

DOUBLE CURLED or COVENT GARDEN.—A great improvement over all other varieties; nicely curled leaf which has a tendency to retain its deep green color the entire season. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—Leaves beautifully curled, extra fine for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

PLAIN.—A hardy variety having dark leaves which are not curled. It is a little stronger in taste and much esteemed for flavoring soups and stews, as well as for drying. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Parsley Rooted, or Hamburg

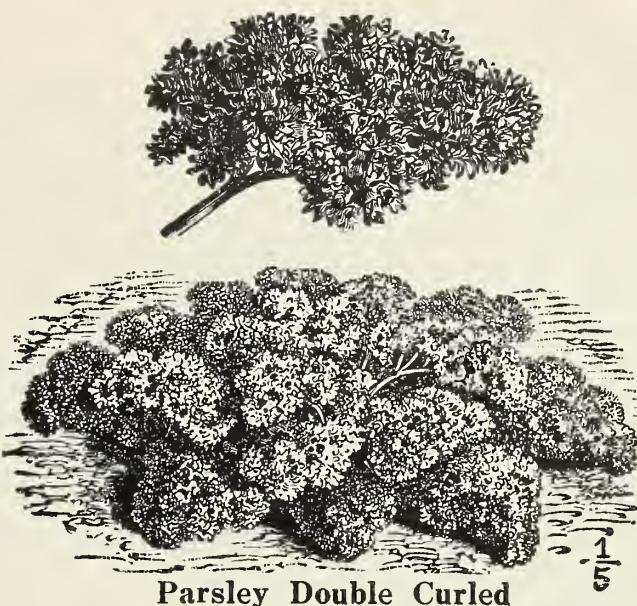
HAMBURG or ROOTED.—The fleshy roots are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc., Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

PEANUTS

It is generally believed peanuts cannot be grown anywhere north of Virginia, but this is a mistake; most any well-drained garden soil suits them, where they will yield a big crop. The peanut plant rather enriches the soil instead of impoverishing it, as it is an abundant gatherer of nitrogen.

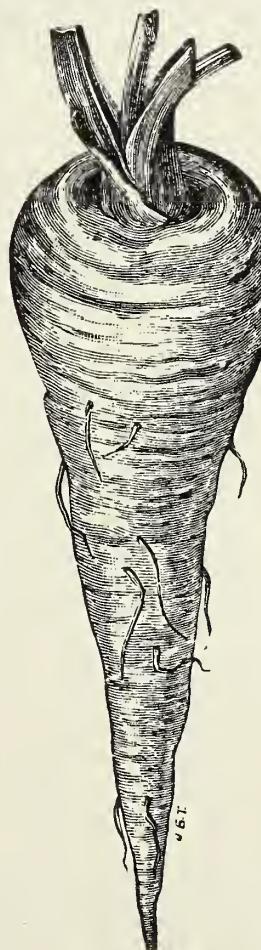
Culture.—Shell the nuts and plant in April or May in drills two to two and one-half feet apart, dropping two seeds to 12 to 15 inches apart in the drills. Work occasionally flat keeping down the weeds.

VIRGINIA IMPROVED PEANUT.—This variety is much superior to the ordinary peanut, yielding fewer imperfect pods and combining earliness, productiveness and size; yields on ordinary land about 40 sacks to the acre. Write for quantity price. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c 1 lb., 35c.



PARSNIPS

One of our best winter vegetables and very easily grown. Seed can be sown as soon as the ground is in condition to work, thinning the plants to four inches apart as soon as they are large enough to handle. The rows should be 15 to 18 inches apart, the seed covered about one-fourth inch and the ground well packed over it as the seed sprouts very slowly and may take about three weeks to come up. The roots will be



Parsnip Hollow Crowned

much finer if the ground has been worked deeply. Parsnips can either be dug in late fall, and potted or left in open ground through the winter. For the home garden the latter is preferable as the roots are much finer flavored after they have been well frozen in the open ground. One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill; five to six pounds per acre.

SUGAR or HOLLOW CROWN.—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

GUERNSEY HOLLOW CROWN, or STUDENT.—Medium length, smooth and white. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

NOTICE TO MARKET GARDENERS

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.

PEAS GARDEN VARIETIES

The pea is one of the few vegetables which almost invariably find a place in home gardens. Peas mature earliest in light, fertile loams, but will give good results in any well-prepared garden soil. Sow the smooth sorts as early in spring as the ground can be worked; after that, make successive plantings every ten days until about the middle of June, giving the wrinkled sorts the preference. From the middle to the end of July, when the driest and hottest weather of the season is usually over, plantings of the extra early varieties may again be made with reasonable hope of a crop. Plant in trenches, or wide furrows, three to four inches deep and from 18 inches to four feet apart, according to the height of the variety. Brush, or supports of some kind, should always be provided for the vines of tall growing sorts. All peas sold by weight, not by measure. One pound equals about one pint and 15 pounds about one peck, dry measure.

Two pounds of peas will plant about 100 feet of drill; 120 pounds per acre.

EARLY VARIETIES

ALASKA.—A wonderful early, smooth, blue pea; vines slender; pods very dark green, about three inches long, well filled with small, smooth, blue-green peas. The earliness, uniformity in ripening and deep color render it a desirable market and canning pea; height, two feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

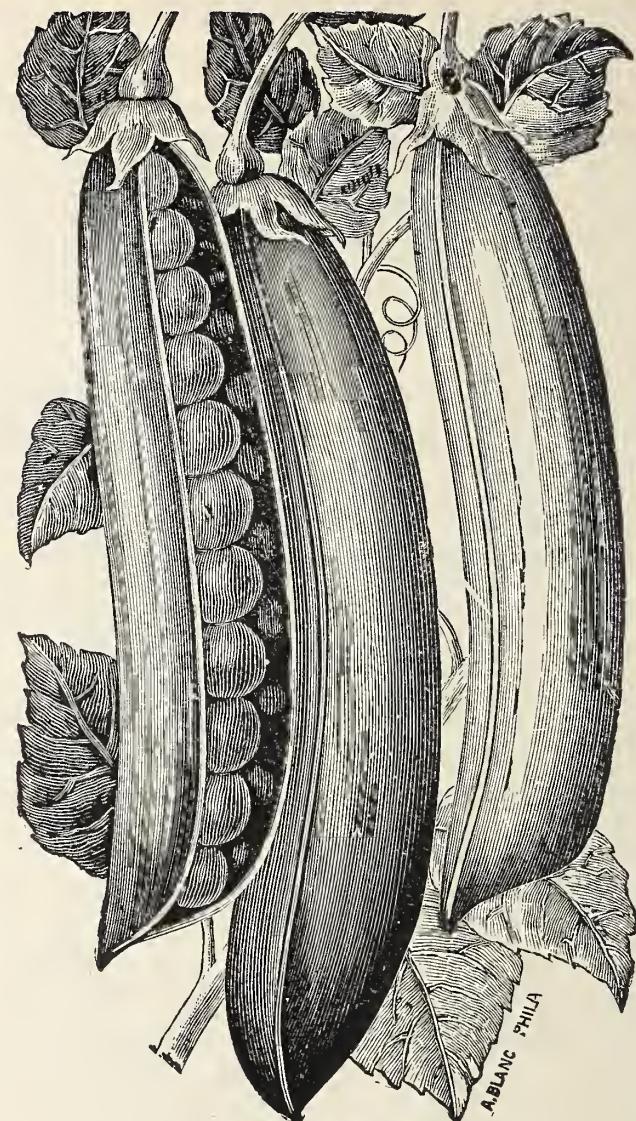
AMERICAN WONDER.—One of the earliest dwarf, wrinkled peas. Vines ten to twelve inches high, pods small but filled with large, very sweet peas. A good yielder and one we can recommend for early use. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

BLUE BANTAM.—This wonderfully new pea possesses the properties of extreme earliness, superb quality, and wonderful productiveness. Handsome bluish-green pods borne on vines 15 inches high, surprises even the most experienced observers as to its great productiveness. The fine large pods are packed with eight to ten extra large bluish-green peas whose quality is unsurpassed by any pea. This variety must not be planted closer than four inches between plants to obtain the best results. It cannot be too highly recommended for home or gardener. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

LITTLE MARVEL.—This variety, which appeared a few years ago, has simply taken the country by storm. Everyone likes it, and deservedly so. It is practically as early as any wrinkled variety, yields remarkably well, is attractive in appearance, and all mature with about two pickings. The quality is of the very best. We cannot commend this pea too highly. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

PREMIUM GEM, or LITTLE GEM.—Vines grow 18 inches high and pods are borne on both sides of stalks, beginning near the ground. While not large the pods are closely packed and shell out large quantities of peas. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

NOFT'S EXCELSIOR.—A medium-early wrinkled sort of dwarf habit. Pods are numerous and well filled, being quite broad. The quality is pronounced the best of any. Height, 14 inches. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.



Thomas Laxton

THOMAS LAXTON.—A comparatively new early wrinkled sort of superior merit. Vines vigorous, growing about three feet high; have dark, vigorous, foliage, similar to Gradus but hardier and more productive. Pods about four inches long, square ends, similar to Champion of England but larger, longer and darker. Peas are fine quality and it is destined to become one of the most popular of the early sorts on account of its productiveness. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

GRADUS, or PROSPERITY.—This splendid variety combines the finest quality with extreme earliness, and is also very productive. Grows vigorous and healthy; vines about three feet in height, bearing pods fully as large as Telephone, and which are filled with beautiful light green peas, which color they retain after being cooked. The quality and flavor are delicious, and a valuable feature with the "Gradus" is that the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time after having been picked from the vines. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

LAXTONIAN.—One of the largest podded of the dwarf wrinkled peas. Pods are about four inches in length, of a beautiful dark green color, similar to Gradus in shape, of splendid quality and matures a little earlier. Vine averages 15 to 18 inches in height, vigorous, productive and has dark green foliage. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR.—This wrinkled variety is quite hardy and can be planted earlier than most other wrinkled sorts; very early. It grows about 16 inches high, and makes a long, broad pod, well filled. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

PIONEER.—A fine variety of the type of Laxtonian. Large pods which are easily shelled and good sized peas of a good flavor. A variety which appeals to market gardeners as well as private growers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

GARDEN PEAS—Continued

MIDSEASON TO LATE

POTLATCH.—A large podded variety of wrinkled pea, which is very productive and of excellent quality. The vines grow to a height of about 20 inches; foliage is a healthy dark green color, and the crop matures in about 65 days. The pods, which are borne in pairs, are long, dark green and well filled with large peas. Because of its great productiveness and fine quality the "Potlatch" will surely please all who plant it. Said to be an improvement on Strata gem. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

TELEPHONE.—The favorite late variety; extra large pods. This pea has proven to be a most valuable introduction. Vine large, coarse leaves, height about four feet. The pods are very large and filled with immense peas, which are largest of any. Tender, sweet and of splendid quality and flavor. A valuable feature of this variety is that it continues in bearing for an extremely long time. The stock we offer has been selected with every care, and will give satisfaction to the most exacting grower. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

ALDERMAN.—A new pea like the Telephone, only better. The vine is extra vigorous, and the pods of Alderman are dark green and always well filled with fine large peas. For a pea which should be staked there is none quite so good as Alderman. It is one of the finest of the large-podded summer varieties. The haulm grows five feet in height and is of a rich, dark green coloring, as are also the large pods. Pods frequently measure nearly six inches in length and contain from 10 to 12 very large peas of superior flavor. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.



Carter's Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone

CARTER'S DAISY, or Dwarf Telephone.—This is a Dwarf variety, bearing large, handsome pods like Telephone; height, 18 inches. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

EVERBEARING.—A prolific and continuous-bearing pea, giving it special value for both summer and autumn use; pods three to four inches long, containing six to eight large, wrinkled peas, of rich flavor, sweet and tender. Three feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—One of the older varieties which still retains its popularity on account of its productiveness and general good qualities. Vines tall, four to five feet, pods large, about three inches long, borne in abundance. Peas tender and exceedingly sweet. A favorite sort for home gardens. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—This and the Marrowfat are extensively grown as field peas, as they are hardy, productive, and bear well-filled pods. Four feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—A favorite variety; large, well-filled pods. Five feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

EDIBLE PODDED or Sugar Peas

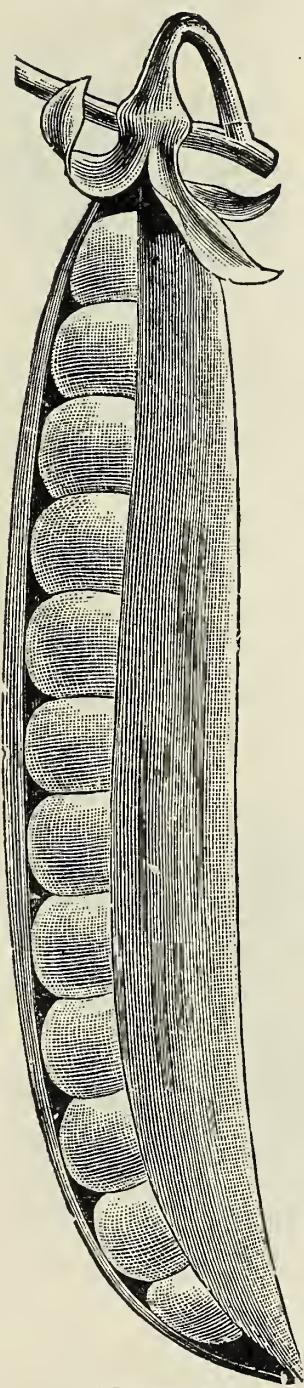
To be eaten pods and all like snap beans. The pods in their prime are good sized, tender, and of fine flavor. They are always prolific, economical, easily prepared for cooking, and are well worth a trial.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR.—Very good when young. The vines grow about 18 inches, pods are medium sized, tender and very sweet. It is decidedly prolific. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

MELTING SUGAR.—This variety grows to the height of five feet, bears a profusion of large, broad, handsome, light green pods which are generally found in pairs, and are so brittle that they snap without any strings. Sweet and tender; cooked like wax beans. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

INOCULATION FOR PEAS

Excellent results will be obtained by treating the seeds of peas with Inoculation Bacteria before planting. It can be easily done. We have had it put up in convenient size for small gardens. Price 35c per bottle.



Alderman

PEPPER

One ounce will produce 1500 plants

Culture.—Peppers like a light, rich, warm soil for best results. They require about the same treatment as tomatoes. Sow seed in hot-bed or cold frame early in April. When weather is settled, transplant to well prepared ground, liberally enriched with well rotted manure. Or, start seed outside after danger of frost is past. Set plants in rows about two feet apart and cultivate freely.

WORLD BEATER.—The fruit of this very desirable variety is of the same shape as the Ruby King, except that it is broader at the pointed end and grows to a larger size. The flesh is unusually thick, sweet and of a mild flavor. The color is a deep green when young, bright scarlet when ripe. One of the best large sweet varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers. A good sort for market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 65c.

CHINESE GIANT.—An enormous variety sometime attaining six inches in diameter. It is very even in shape, flesh thick and sweet. Very handsome and of a superior quality for stuffing. Plants are vigorous and very prolific. Very highly recommended for home use and one of the most profitable to grow for market purposes. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 65c.

PIMENTO.—The fruits of this very productive sort are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and of very fine flavor. Desirable not only for salads and stuffed peppers but it is also the sort used largely by canners. The plants are vigorous and upright, about two to two and one-half feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red as they mature. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 55c.

GOLDEN DAWN.—A large yellow variety shaped like the Chinese Giant; very sweet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 55c.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—Fruit very slim, pointed, about four inches long, and when ripe, bright red. Extremely pungent. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.

SMALL RED CHILI.—Red, conical pods, about two inches long, very hot and generally used for seasoning and pepper sauce. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.

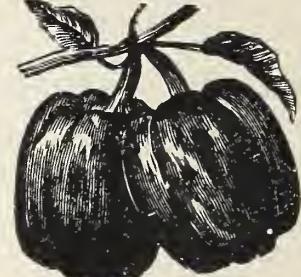
Cayenne Pepper
Large Red



Ruby King Pepper

RUBY KING.—An improved American variety, very large and attractive. The plants are about two and one-half feet high, vigorous, compact and productive. The fruits are often four to four and one-half inches long and of deep green color when young, bright red when ripe. The flesh is thick and mild flavored. One of the best varieties for mangoes or stuffed peppers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 65c.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE.—A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing and mangoes; a good bearer. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.



NEAPOLITAN.—A great market variety on account of its earliness and productiveness. Grows about three and one-half inches long and is remarkably sweet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.

SWEET MOUNTAIN.—Grows to a large size; shaped somewhat like the Bell, but much larger; much used for pickling. The standard market variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.

SELECT SEED POTATOES

Choice Northern Grown Stocks

These are grown for us in the extreme northern parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan and can be relied on as being true to name and first quality.

Prices on potatoes are constantly changing, subject to market fluctuations. Please write for current market prices when ready to purchase.

One bushel will plant 1000 feet of row, with pieces six inches apart in the row; 10 to 12 bushels will plant one acre.

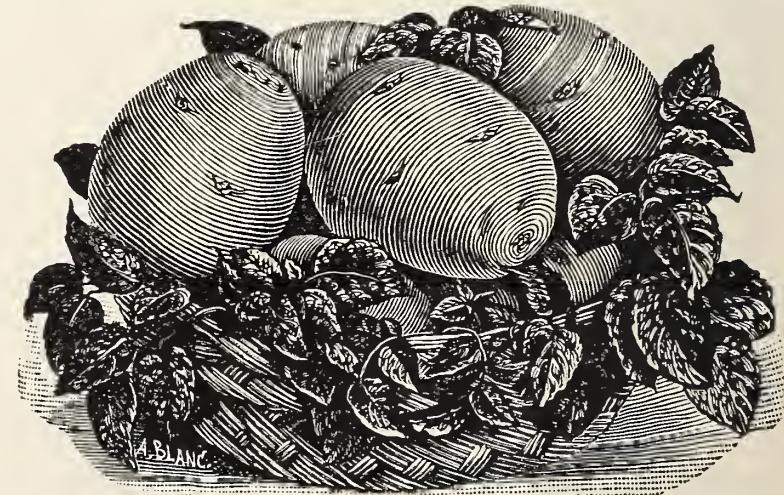
EARLY ROSE.—This variety is too well known to need a description. After many years it is as popular as ever. Market price.

EARLY SIX WEEKS.—One of the earliest, yields well; color light pink; flesh white and floury. Market price.

EARLY OHIO.—Tubers round or oblong; of vigorous growth and excellent quality. Market price.

IRISH COBBLER.—This extra early variety is one of the very best. It matures in seven or eight weeks. Tubers, large, nearly round, very heavy yielder; clean, smooth, white skin; of excellent quality. Market price.

CARMAN No. 1.—A distinct variety; second early; uniform size, immense yielder. Market price.



NOTICE TO MARKET GARDENERS

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.

PUMPKIN

Culture.—Sow in good soil in May, in hills eight to ten feet apart each way; or in fields of corn about every fourth hill. Avoid planting near any other vines. One ounce will plant 15 hills; one pound for an acre.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH, or GENUINE MAMMOTH.—This is the largest of all pumpkins, growing to an immense size, three feet or more in diameter, and weighing from 100 to 200 or more pounds. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD.—A productive, large, orange-colored field pumpkin, round and slightly flattened from top to bottom. Usually grown between corn hills. For stock feeding, also for pies. Flesh is deep red yellow, fine-grained, and highly flavored. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE.—For making pies this variety cannot be excelled. The pumpkins are small but very sweet, deep orange color, fine grained and of best quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

JAPANESE PIE.—Crooked neck; quality fine; very productive; ripens early; medium size. Excellent for pies. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

LARGE CHEESE, or KENTUCKY FIELD.—The fruits are large, flattened-round the diameter usually being twice the thickness from top to bottom. The skin is mottled light green and yellow, changing to creamy yellow when mature.



Flesh is yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW.—Fruits very large, with crooked neck. Color creamy white, irregularly striped or traced with green. Flesh light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet. This sort is very productive and popular in some sections. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

CUSHAW, or GOLDEN CROOK NECK.—A very meaty sort; suitable for pie or stock feeding purposes; flesh golden yellow and very tender. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

(Ready from October 15th to May 15th)

The two-year old roots usually produce two years after planting, the three-year old may be cut lightly one year after planting.

2-Year Old Roots	Doz.	100	1000
Conover's Colossal	\$0.35	\$1.75
Giant Argenteuil35	1.75
Palmetto35	1.75
			12.50

RHUBARB ROOTS

(Ready from October to May 15th)

VICTORIA.—First size roots. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz., per 100, \$10. Allow 5c each or 25c per doz. for postage if wanted by mail.

MINT (Hardy)

(Ready in April)

PEPPERMINT.—20c each; per doz., \$1.50; \$10 per 100.

CHIVES

(Ready in April)

STRONG PLANTS.—15c each; per doz., \$1.50; \$10 per 100. Allow 5c each for mailing if wanted by parcel post.

CABBAGE PLANTS

(Ready in season beginning April 1st)

EARLY SORTS.—Sturdy plants from cold frames. Ready April 1st, in Wakefield and All Head varieties only. \$1.00 per 100; per 1000, \$7.50.

LATE SORTS.—Ready July 1st in Late Flat Dutch, Danish Ball Head and Red Dutch Drum-head varieties only. Per 100, 60c; \$5.00 per 1000. If cabbage plants are wanted by mail, add 15c per 100 for postage.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS

(Ready April 1st)

SNOWBALL VARIETY ONLY.—From hot-beds. 25c per doz.; per 100, \$1.50.

CELERY PLANTS

(Ready in July)

White Plume, Giant Pascal, Winter Queen and Golden Self-Blanching.—75c per 100; per 1000, \$6.

TOMATO PLANTS

(Ready After April 15th)

PEPPER PLANTS

(Ready in May)

BULL NOSE AND RUBY KING varieties only.

BIRD AND SUNDRY SEEDS

Prices fluctuate considerably throughout the year. The prices now quoted are those ruling as we go to press, and may be higher or lower as the season advances.

Canary Seed.

Rape Seed.

Celery Seed, for flavoring.

Hemp Seed.

Sunflower Seed.

Mustard Seed, white, for pickles.

Lettuce Seed, for birds.

Bird Gravel (per pkg).

Mustard Seed, black.

Millet, for birds.

Cuttle Bone.

Pumpkin Seed.

Mixed bird seed.

Flax Seed.

Watermelon Seed.

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RADISH

One ounce will plant 100 feet of row; eight to ten pounds one acre.

Culture.—Sow in good rich soil as early in the spring as possible, in rows 18 inches apart and thin out the rows, so that the early small kinds stand one to three inches, the larger, later sorts three to four inches apart. For the first supply, use early turnip and globe-shaped sorts. White Icicle is the best long white radish for the home garden. Use it during June and July. After May 15th, sow seeds of summer sorts like Chartier and Strasburg. After July 1st, sow your winter radishes. Keep rows free from weeds and hoe constantly.

Note.—Wormy radishes are easily prevented by sowing rather liberal quantity of tobacco in the bottom of the furrow before sowing the seed.

EARLY VARIETIES

EXTRA EARLY SCARET GLOBE.—One of the very best and most showy radishes for earliest forcing or growing outside. Roots are slightly olive shape, rich bright scarlet color; flesh white and tender. It is fit to pull very early and is especially desirable for market gardeners on account of its showy scarlet. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

NON PUS ULTRA (or FIREBALL).—A fine, extra early forcing radish. Roots are small, nearly round, scarlet, tops very small. Flesh white, crisp and tender. One of the handsomest of the forcing sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A small olive-shaped variety about one and one-half inches long, which is very quick growing. Color beautiful deep scarlet shading to white at tip. Top small. Quick maturing and splendid for very earliest crop. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EARLY SCARET TURNIP.—A well known sort producing round or oval roots of bright scarlet color. Flesh white, crisp and tender. Tops medium quick growth and desirable for early planting either outdoor or for forcing. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

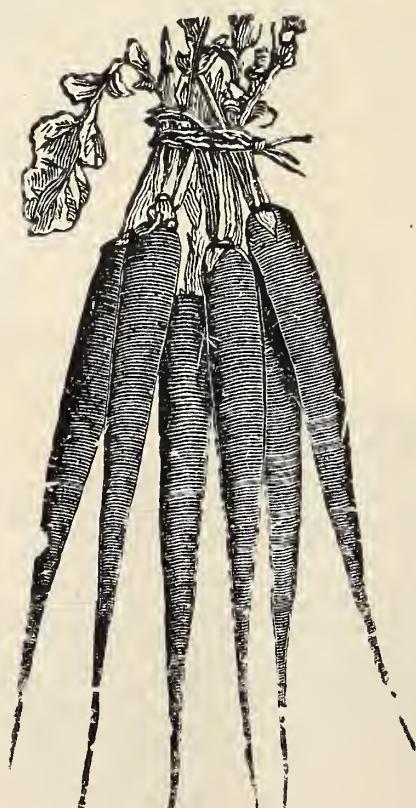


Long White Icicle

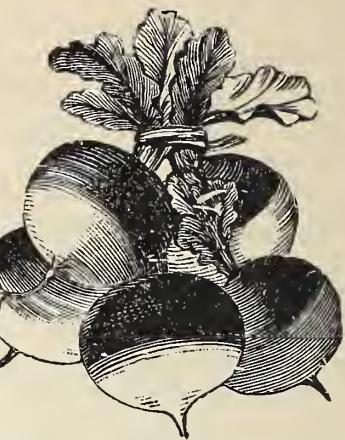
LONG WHITE ICICLE.—The finest and earliest of the long white varieties. The roots are five to six inches long, slender and pure white with short tops and small leaves. The flesh is mild, crisp and of most excellent flavor. Equally desirable for home or market gardens. Also adapted for forcing. Ready for table in 30 days. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIP.—The best sort on the market for outdoor sowing. The roots are round, slightly flattened, of a handsome bright scarlet color with white tip. Its fine appearance attracts customers and its quality pleases. Ready for table in 20 days. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CRIMSON GIANT.—Suitable both for forcing or early planting out of doors. A remarkable feature is that it will grow double the size of other round red forcing radishes and still remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. The ordinary forcing radish, after growing to the size of two or three inches in circumference, and weighing about one-fourth ounce, becomes pithy and unfit for eating, while the Crimson Giant will grow to six and seven inches in circumference, weigh about one ounce, and still remain solid and juicy, free from all signs of becoming soft. In shape it is round to oval, and very attractive. The flesh is mild and tender. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Cincinnati Market



Early Scarlet White Tipped

CINCINNATI MARKET.—The best long red radish in cultivation. The tops are so small that the radishes may stand very close in the row. The thin skin, glossy scarlet roots are six to seven inches long. The flesh is white, crisp, brittle and of delightful flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—The standard early long variety for market and home garden. Roots six inches long, growing partly above ground, straight smooth, with scarlet color. Very crisp. Quick grower, maturing in 35 days. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

VIENNA or LADY FINGER.—A fine variety beautiful in shape. Skin and flesh pure white, crisp and tender. A very rapid grower and is long standing. A splendid sort for home or market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

RADISH—Continued

SUMMER RADISHES

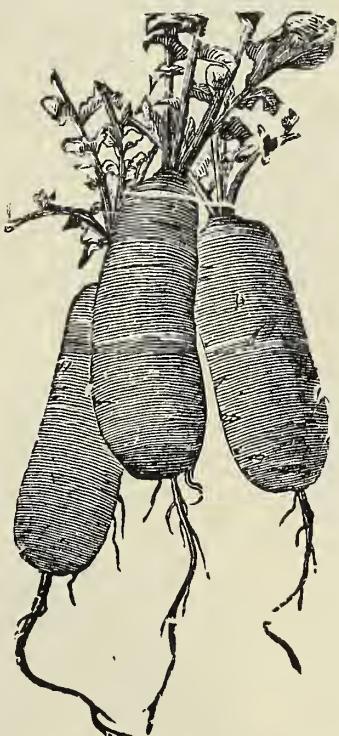
WHITE STRASBURG.—Handsome oblong tapering shape. Both skin and flesh pure white. Flesh firm, brittle and tender. A prolific summer radish for home or market garden. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CHARTIER.—A good main crop summer variety. Stands the heat well; six to seven inches long, smooth, beautiful scarlet rose above ground, shading to clear waxy white at tip. It

WINTER VARIETIES

These grow to large size, have firm, hard flesh, and can be kept in good condition for use all winter by packing the roots in moist sand or soil in a cold cellar before the ground freezes in the fall. To have them crisp and free from woodiness the seed should not be planted until late in the summer, as if planted too early the roots would be apt to become hard and woody before it is time to put them away in the fall. A good rule to follow would be to sow the seed at the same time as you would plant seed for winter turnips, and where only a small supply is needed the seed could be sown in the same patch with the turnips.

CHINA ROSE, or SCARLET CHINA.—One of the most popular fall and winter sorts. Roots about six inches long. Skin smooth and of bright rose color. Flesh very firm and crisp. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.



Rose China Winter

RHUBARB

One ounce of seed to 125 feet of drill

Culture.—Good-plants are easily grown in any good garden soil. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills a foot apart, thin to four or five inches. Keep soil loose and free from weeds. The plants are liable to vary considerably. Pick out the strongest and best. In fall or spring following, transplant to the permanent bed, four feet apart each way, in deep, warm and very rich soil. The more manure the better stalks. For winter forcing take up two-year roots in fall, leave out to freeze, then bed close together on cellar bottom or under greenhouse bench in the dark.

VICTORIA.—Very large, the finest cooking variety. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

GOLIATH.—Immense long stalks of a cherry-red color; a most popular variety. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

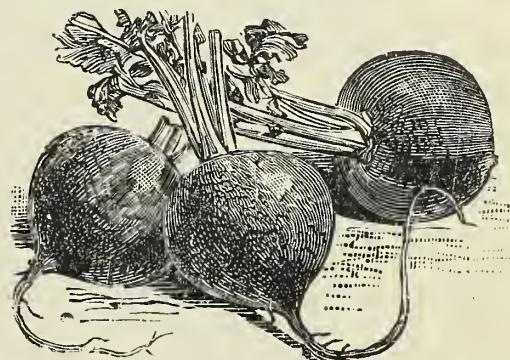
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remains crisp and tender for a long time. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

WHITE GIANT STUTTGART.—A large sized, top-shaped summer sort. Flesh and skin white, firm, smooth, brittle and never pithy. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

BURPEE'S SURPRISE.—A yellowish-brown variety with crisp white flesh; for hot weather planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.



Round Black Spanish Radish

ROUND BLACK SPANISH.—The roots are round, sometimes slightly top shaped, three or four inches in diameter. The skin is almost black. The flesh is white, very compact, decidedly pungent, but well flavored. The variety keeps well through the winter. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—The usefulness of this variety only needs to be better known, to be more appreciated and much more extensively grown. The roots grow eight to nine inches long, two to three inches in diameter. The skin is nearly black in color, but the flesh is white. One of the best varieties for winter keeping. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH.—A giant white-fleshed fall radish. It grows from eight to 12 inches in length and about two and one-half inches in diameter, the flesh being solid, tender and of very good flavor, which is maintained many weeks after gathering. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

SORREL

Sorrel is cultivated for its leaves which have a slightly acid and quite agreeable taste and are eaten boiled like spinach. Sow the seed in the spring; when the plants are large enough set out eight inches apart each way, later pull all plants shooting to seed, leaving only those which do not (male plants) and you will have a plantation that will last you for three or four years.

LARGE LEAVED FRENCH

The best garden variety, much used in France, with large pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

SPINACH

Culture.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 pounds to the acre), every two weeks for a succession and, as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seeds of New Zealand in hills two feet each way, three to four seeds in a hill.

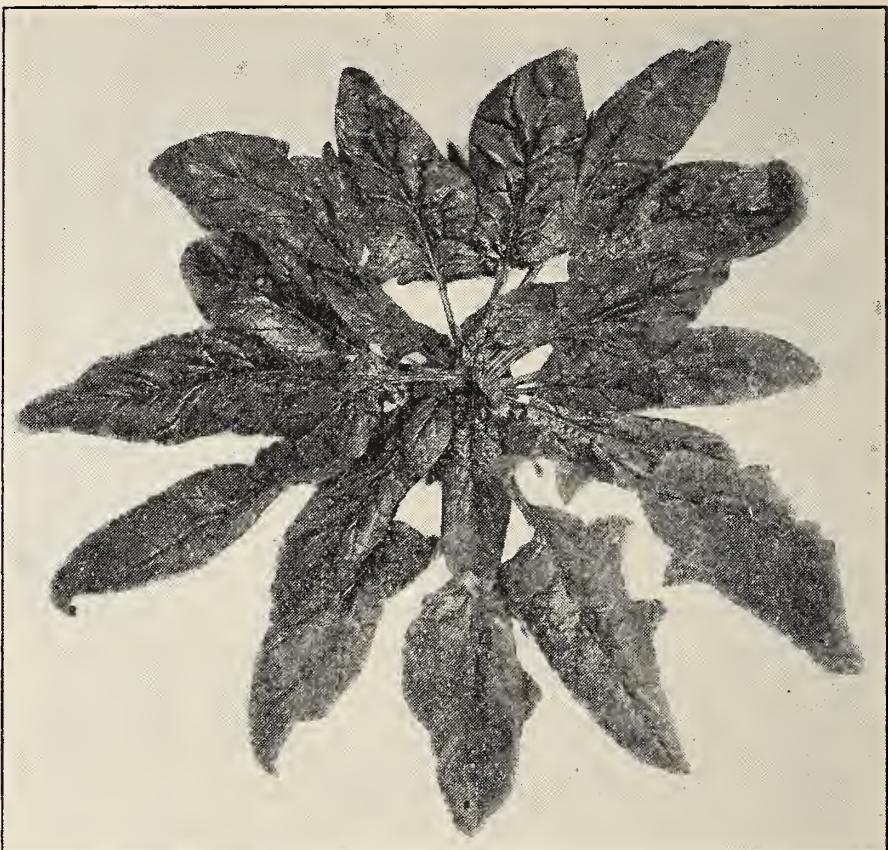
We are headquarters on spinach seed, and supply annually the most critical customers.

Buying as we do in such large quantities, we are enabled to sell at correspondingly low figures.

KING OF DENMARK.—A very large and vigorous type of compact, flat, spreading growth. The leaves are large, thick, slightly crumpled, very fleshy, and carried on long stems. The color is a very dark green. The most important point about this spinach, however, is that it stands fully one month longer than any other variety before bolting to seed. In spite of this, it is quite early to mature, and it is ready for cutting most as soon as Bloomsdale. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 85c.

LONG STANDING.—An improved round seeded strain of excellent quality, comparatively late in season but after reaching maturity it remains in condition for use much longer than most sorts. The plant is very large, becoming rather prostrate when mature. The leaves are unusually very broad arrow-shaped or rounded, comparatively smooth and dark, rich green. This sort is extensively used by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

VICTORIA.—This is a late variety of the deepest green color, heavily crimped with thick, fleshy leaves, with a deep red stem; it is becoming very popular and is extensively used by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.



King of Denmark

ROUND THICK LEAF.—One of the very best sorts for early spring and fall sowing. It produces large, thick leaves, bright green in color, is a very heavy cropper and is one of the best for market gardeners' use. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

BLOOMSDALE CURLED SAVOY LEAVED.—This is an old and well-known variety which is exceedingly popular in all sections of the country, and is especially recommended for early winter use; the leaves are beautifully crimped or blistered and a very dark green color. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

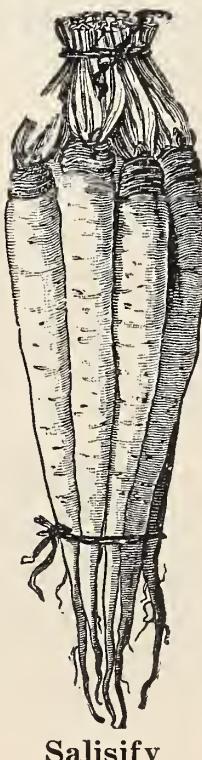
NEW ZEALAND.—While not of the Spinach family, it is very popular because it produces an abundance of foliage. It is of vigorous growth, producing leaves throughout the entire summer, and is in no way affected by heat. Do not plant until the first of May, as the variety is susceptible to cold. It is especially popular in the South since it endures heat. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

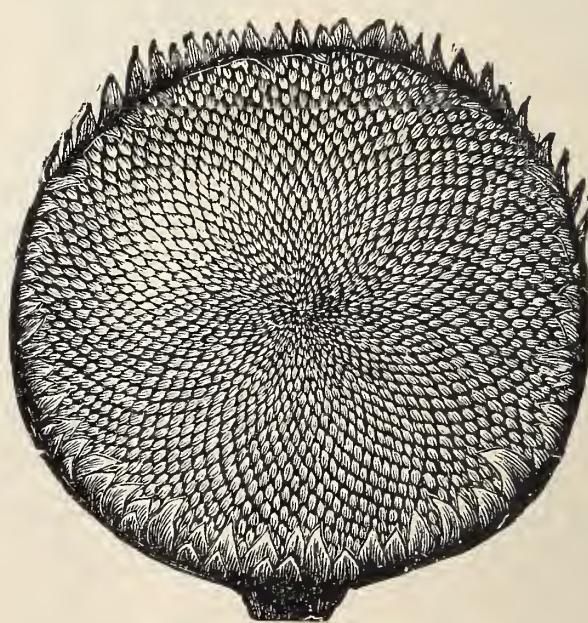
One ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill; 10 pounds per acre.

Sow in early spring, in drills 15 inches apart and one to two inches deep; when about four inches high, thin to three inches apart. Soil should be very deep and mellow in order that the root may grow straight down. Store same as carrots for winter use, or they can be left in the ground until spring. This is one of the finest vegetables stewed and served with a cream dressing.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—This variety originated in the Sandwich Islands; of enormous size, more than doubling the ordinary kind. The roots grow long, large, smooth and white, and of exceedingly tender quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.



Salisify



SUNFLOWER
MAMMOTH RUSSIAN

Culture.—The Sunflower, during the past few years, has attracted considerable attention as a profitable field crop, its leaves being used for forage and its seeds for poultry and the manufacture of oil. It is also planted with satisfactory results on low, swampy ground, to avoid miasma.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN.—Striped seed. This is one of the best egg-producing foods known to poultry, keeping them in fine condition. By mail, 25c per lb. For larger quantities inquire for prices.

SQUASH

One ounce of seed for 25 hills, 3 to 4 pounds to an acre

Squash seed should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm and the weather is settled. A rich, warm, mellow soil, is conducive to high yields and early maturity, but squashes grow satisfactorily in almost any well-drained soil. If possible, enrich each hill with one or two forksful of rotted manure. For bush types, the hills should be at least four by four feet apart; for the running varieties, ten by ten feet. It is customary to plant eight or ten seeds to each hill, and thin out, later, to two or three strong plants. During the early stages of growth keep the plants well sprinkled with tobacco or slug shot to make them distasteful to insects; the way to deal with the squash vine borer is to cover the joints with an inch or two of soil so that secondary roots may develop.

Summer Varieties

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—This variety is a selection from the Early White Bush; the improvement consists in the size of the squashes it produces which measure from 12 to 15 inches across; in other respects it is identical with the old variety. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

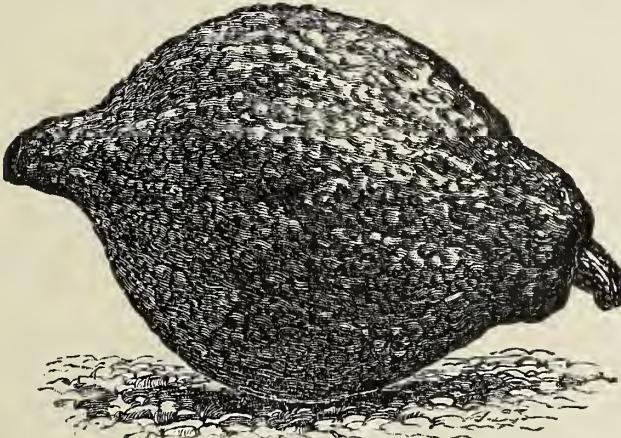
MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH.

—This is identical with the Mammoth White Bush, but the fruits are even larger and have a rich golden-orange skin. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



VEGETABLE MARROW.—Skin a greenish-yellow, flesh white, grows 9 to 18 inches long. Trailing variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

Fall and Winter Varieties



Hubbard

HUBBARD.—Deservedly one of the most popular of the winter squashes. Oval shaped with both ends pointed; skin rough and dark green; shell very hard and tough; flesh thick, of bright orange color, dry, fine grained and of superior flavor. Excellent for pies as well as for baking. An excellent keeper and will often keep through the entire winter. Our strain is especially selected and very fine. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

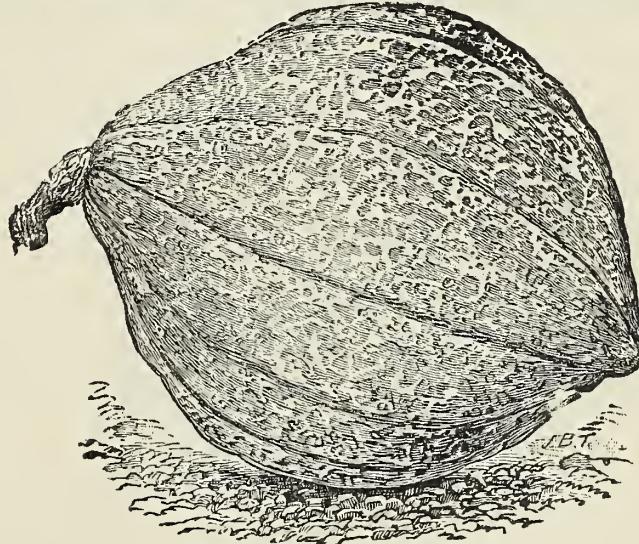
WARTED HUBBARD.—A variety greatly esteemed by market gardeners, as it is one of the best sellers on market. It is larger than the original Hubbard, with larger warts. Our strain usually runs 10 to 14 inches in diameter, very productive, not quite as nice quality as the original Hubbard. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

RED or GOLDEN HUBBARD.—A variety similar to the original Hubbard, but with a deep salmon colored skin and smaller in size, being six to eight inches in diameter, 10 to 12 inches long, shell hard, flesh fine grained and sweet, an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



GIANT YELLOW SUMMER CROOK NECK.—This variety is a very great improvement over the old variety in the enormous size and great beauty of its fruit; as their very attractive appearance commands the highest figure and prompt sales; it is of a beautiful golden color. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

COCOZELLE, or ITALIAN MARROW.—A very distinct variety, the skin smooth, of a dark green marbled with yellow, or with pale green in strips. The fruit is best when six to eight inches long; very popular among the Italians. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Boston Marrow Squash

BOSTON MARROW.—Follows the summer sorts in season, a good fall and winter sort. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

FORDHOOK.—An excellent running sort for both summer and winter use. Vines are strong, vigorous growth and very productive. Fruits eight to ten inches in length, oblong, slightly ridged; smooth, yellowish skin. Flesh thick and light yellow in color. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

DELICIOUS.—A fall and winter variety. Color, usually dark green but sometimes lighter in color and mottled; shell, moderately hard but very thin; flesh, thick, very fine grained, sweet and of finest flavor. Even when not quite mature is in condition for use and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

NOTICE TO MARKET GARDENERS

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.

TOMATO

One ounce will produce 2000 to 3000 plants

Culture.—For early fruits sow seeds early in March in either greenhouse, hot-bed or in small, flat boxes in the house. Sow seeds thinly in rows one-fourth inch deep, with four to five inches between the rows and when seedlings are three to four inches tall, transplant them in individual little paper pots if you want extra early fruit. Nurse them along until all danger of frost is over. Then set them out in well-manured spots two and one-half to three feet each way. If the plants are tall, sink them quite deeply into the soil. For best results in the homegarden, and plants should be pruned and staked.



SPARK'S EARLIANA.—The earliest smooth, bright red tomato of good size. The plants are compact, hardy and productive. The fruits, borne in clusters near base of plant, are a bright deep scarlet, nearly round, uniform in size, smooth, fleshy and solid. A favorite for the home or market garden. Ready for market in 90 days. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.

JOHN BAER.—One of the earliest bright red sorts and the most perfect high crown tomato ever grown. The vines do not have much foliage, but are marvelous stem setters, commencing to bear early and continuing to produce fruit until cut down by frost. The fruit is smooth, solid, almost seedless, uniform in size, ripens right up to the stem and will not crack when dead ripe. It has the finest flavor of any tomato grown, being mild and deliciously sweet. Unexcelled for the home or market garden. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.

BONNY BEST.—The favorite early bright scarlet tomato for home use or market. The vines are vigorous and produce a good crop of exceptionally round deep fruits, ripening up to the stem. This variety is so smooth, uniform in size and attractive in color that it sells at top price on the market. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—About ten days later than Earliana, a good yelder, color scarlet, smooth, with much better core than Earliana. Our strain of this tomato is of the very best. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25.

DWARF CHAMPION.—The dwarf, compact, stiff, upright plants carry the fruits well above the ground and need no supports. This variety is quite early, fruits medium large, purplish pink, always round and smooth. Especially well suited for the small garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25.

DWARF STONE.—Similar to Dwarf Champion, but with more vigorous vines and larger fruit of bright scarlet color. Late, of good quality and productive. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—A splendid yellow variety of medium size, quite smooth, uniform; cuts fine and is a good yelder.

EARLY DETROIT.—A new variety of a purplish-pink color, which ripens with Earliana. Fruit is smooth, globe shaped and very firm skinned, which makes it an excellent shipper. Quality excellent. Regarded as one of the best new early varieties. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.—One of the finest large-fruited purple sort. The plants are of strong growth and productive. The tomatoes are of large size, deep through, very smooth and regular, free from cracks, solid, meaty with small seed cells and fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.

MATCHLESS (Bright Red).—One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large, even at the end of the season. Fine both for the private and market garden and canning. The Matchless is what we would call a thoroughly dependable tomato. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.

Very handsome sliced with red tomatoes. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50.

ACME.—A popular variety with gardeners for shipping or home markets. Good also for home use. Mid-season, round, pink, medium sized and attractive. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.

JUNE PINK.—A valuable sort for gardeners whose markets demand a purple, early tomato. It ripens nearly as early as Earliana, is very prolific, smooth, even, and of splendid quality. Quality good for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.

MONTEREY.—One of the largest fruited tomatoes. The fruit is of a purplish pink color, very solid and ripens early; nearly seedless, with firm, meaty, rich red flesh; unequalled and delicious either sliced, cooked or canned; a healthy, luxuriant grower and continuous yelder from early in the season until frost. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 60c; 1/4 lb., \$1.75.

GLOBE.—A beautiful globe-shaped variety. Large size, smooth, firm fleshed, few seeds. Ripens evenly; color, a beautiful glossy rose, tinged purple. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25.

BEAUTY.—One of the most satisfactory and popular sorts. Fruits are purplish pink, ripens evenly, are uniform in size, very solid and finest quality. They are exceptionally smooth and do not crack readily. Vines large, vigorous and very productive, ripening fruits about mid-season. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.25.

STONE.—One of the very best tomatoes producing large, very smooth, solid fruit slightly flattened, deep red color. It is very popular with all market growers and especially desired by canners. Ripens mid-season. On account of its large yields and general uniformity in production we strongly recommend it both for market and home uses. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; 1/4 lb., \$1.00.

YELLOW PLUM.—Fruit bright yellow, two inches long, an inch in diameter. Fleshy and fine flavored. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; 1/4 lb., \$1.50.

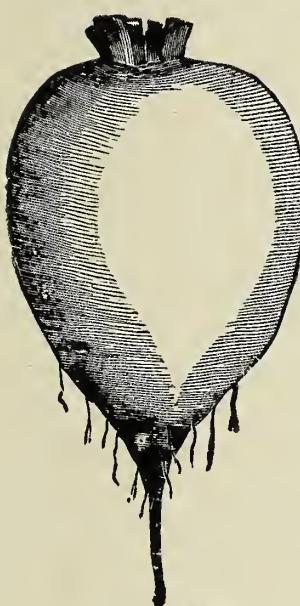
NOTICE TO MARKET GARDENERS

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.

TURNIP

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; two pounds, one acre in drills. From one to one and one-half pounds will sow one acre broadcast.

Turnip seed may be sown at all seasons from April until the middle of August in our climate; but the roots will be of finer quality if seed is sown early in spring for the summer crop. A light soil, well-manured the previous year, furnishes ideal conditions; no manure should be applied at the time of sowing unless it be well rotted compost, or the turnips are apt to be strong flavored, or bitter. The ground should be dug or plowed deep, and made mellow and fine. Sow the seeds in drills one-half inch deep and from 12 to 18 inches apart, dropping one good seed to every inch of furrow. Plants of the early varieties should be thinned to about three inches apart, while those of the larger late varieties should not be left closer than five inches apart in the row. Cultivate often, and keep the crop free from weeds. The Ruta Baga sorts, which are generally grown for winter use, may be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July. For stock feeding, the late crop is often sown broadcast on well-prepared soil and raked lightly.



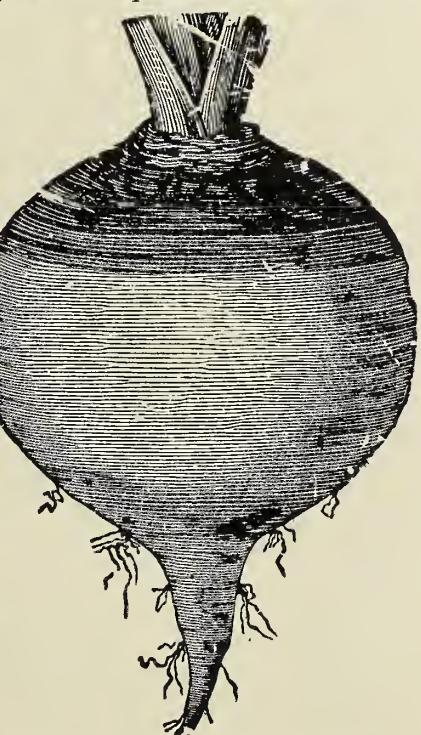
White Egg

but retains its solid crispness late in the spring. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

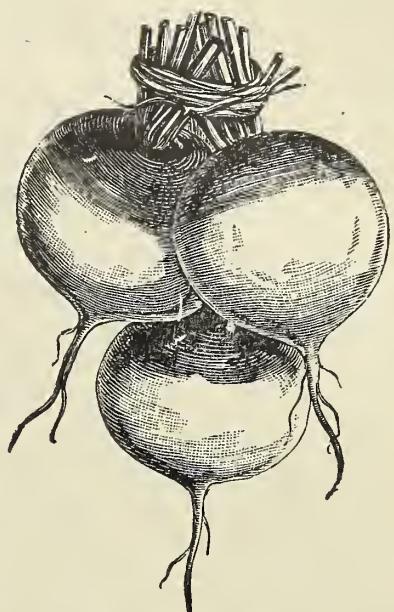
SEVEN TOP.—This sort is cultivated extensively in the South for the tops which are used for greens and in many parts of the country is a favorite green feed for stock and its use like Rape for a pasture crop is quite general. This sort is very hardy and the growth usually continues throughout the winter. The variety is not depended on for the root since the tops are produced so abundantly. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

SWEDÉ or RUTABAGA TURNIP.—For Rutabagas, sow seed in seed-bed in spring and transplant to good, warm soil, in rows at least two feet apart and eight or ten inches apart in the rows, or sow in open ground during June and early July. Take up the roots just before winter, top and store in cool cellar or pit outdoors.

IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.—The best Swede turnip grown. The roots are large, rounding in shape, light yellow in color with a purple top. Flesh is solid and a cream yellow. Very productive. Excellent for home use and for stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



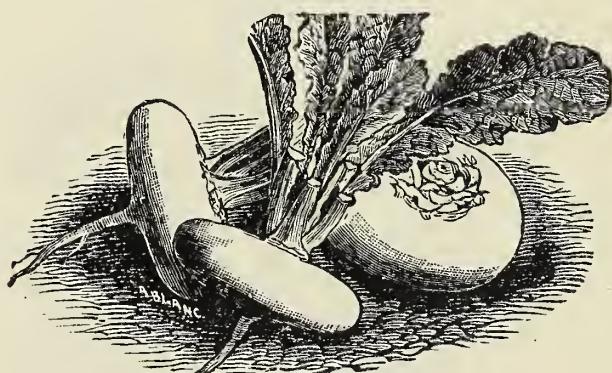
Purple Top Ruta Baga



Purple Top White Globe

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.—(See cut). Globular shape, handsome and of superior quality either for the table or for stock. It is a heavy producer, early, and a good keeper. The flesh is white, with purple at portion which grows above the ground. It is in best condition for table use when roots are about three inches in diameter. One of the best varieties, and very largely grown for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF.—An early strap leaved variety, very extensively used for the table. The leaves are few and upright in growth. The roots are flat, of medium size, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Roots when in best condition for table use are about two to three inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feeding. A very popular sort and one of the best sellers. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.



Purple Top Strap-Leaved

TOBACCO

Kentucky's Noted Crop

Our Tobacco Seed is carefully grown from the best types of the different varieties and is saved from center stems only

Culture.—Seed is sown in February in a plant bed which is projected with thin cotton cloth. About June 1st set in rich or highly fertilized ground in rows three and one-half by three feet. Cultivate often and worm and sucker as necessary.

HAVANA.—A strain of Americanized Havana, good for cigars or smoking mixtures. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF.—A quick maturing stocky sort, leaves moderate length and of good width. Good for fillers. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

BOTZUM'S

Selected Flower Seeds

Every year we carefully revise our list of flower seeds, add a number of new sorts and discard all inferior varieties. Our collection will be found to contain everything really desirable.

Our stock of seeds is of the highest possible quality.

Throughout the following pages of flower seeds the different varieties are designated as Annuals, Biennials, Perennials, etc., and for the benefit of those who are not familiar with these terms, we wish to make the following brief explanation:

Annuals.—Those grow and bloom, mature their seed and then die in the same year, such as Asters, Balsams, Poppies, Sweet Peas, Morning Glories, etc., some of which may be sown in the house from March to May, or outdoors after the danger from the frost is over.

Biennials.—These grow from seed sown during mid-summer, flowering the second year, after which they die; many of the varieties bloom the first season if sown early. In this class we have Pansies, English Daisies, Campanula Medium, Dianthus, etc.

Perennials.—Those which live from year to year, such as Aquilegia, Delphinium, Foxglove, etc. Seed may be sown outdoors from June to September and transplanted late in fall into their permanent quarters, and protected during winter with a light litter or straw or leaves. The hardy perennials not usually needing any protection after the first winter; the half-hardy perennials require protection during the winter, and the tender perennials during the winter require greenhouse protection.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEED.—A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deeply. The exception of this is the Sweet Pea, which is seldom planted deep enough. As a general rule, cover small seeds only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half a inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Petunias, Portulacas, etc., need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board. Always press the earth after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such plants as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

HARD SHELL SEEDS like Canna, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory, Moon Vine, etc., should be soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

ACROCLINIUM

DOUBLE MIXED.—An "Everlasting," growing about 15 inches high, bearing white or rose-pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Half Hardy Annual. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 50c.



Ageratum (H. A.)

AGERATUM

HARDY ANNUAL.—One of the best summer blooming plants, beginning to flower early and continuing until heavy frost. These plants do best in hot sun, and can stand poor soil. The tiny flowers are assembled in almost globe-shaped clusters, forming a many branched corymb. Leaves rough and hairy. Sow under glass early or outdoors as soon as ground is warm.

BLUE PERFECTION.—The deepest blue Ageratum. Plants nine inches tall. Splendid clusters of flowers forming dense half globes. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 60c.

MEXICAN ALBUM GRANDIFLORUM.—Large white one and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 40c.

LITTLE DORRIT.—Azure blue, eight inches. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 60c.

ACHILLEA (Milfoil or Yarrow)

PTARMICA, Fl. Pl., "The Pearl."—Tall erect plant bearing its pure white flowers in great profusion all summer; hardy perennial; easily grown from seed; flowering the first season if seed is sown early; excellent cut flower for vases; two feet. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25.

SWEET ALYSSUM

One of the best annuals for edging, neat, thrifty and healthy. The grayish-green foliage is very finely cut. The tiny white fragrant flowers are arranged in clusters, compact at first, then elongated. A continues bloomer until late frost. For borders sow in open ground in spring; for winter bloom sow late in August.

BENTHAMI (Sweet Alyssum).—Of trailing habit; flowers white. The popular old-fashioned sort, the best for broad edges and vases. It begins to bloom early in the season, and blooms until frost. It is a neat, thrifty, healthy grower and should be cultivated by everyone who wants an all around good plant. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.

LITTLE GEM.—Compact growth. Six inches high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 50c.



Sweet Alyssum

AMARANTHUS

Robust annuals, very showy in the garden. They make charming specimens when grown in small pots under glass.

CAUDATUS (Love-Lies-Bleeding).—Plant three feet in height. Foliage lively green, the very small flowers disposed on cylindrical spikes, which form blanching, drooping panicles, amaranth in color. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 25c.

TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat).—Two and one-half feet. Color of foliage remarkable; the young leaves are deep carmine and transparent bright yellow, the older leaves deep crimson tipped green, both with bright green stems. Flowers very small and numerous, disposed along the stem. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 50c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Antirrhinums or Snapdragons are one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed. They succeed best in rather light soil, in a sunny position. For early flowering, sow in fall, protecting the plants with a covering of leaves through the winter. Sown in spring, they bloom by mid-summer, and if the flowers are cut freely the flowering is continuous till fall. If intended for winter flowering in the house, cut them well back in September. The Snapdragons, like most perennials and biennials which bloom the first year, is treated like an annual and sown every year. Half-hardy Perennial.

Large-Flowering Half Dwarf Varieties.—A splendid type, growing about 18 inches high, the best for bedding purposes:

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

DAPHNE.—Soft bluish-pink.

DEFIANCE.—Orange or russet red.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Rich, pure yellow.

FIREBRAND.—Rich, deep red.

ROSE QUEEN.—Rich rose.

MONT BLANC.—Pure white.

FAWN.—Terra cotta pink and pale yellow.

SILVER PINK.—(Special florists' strain.)

HALF-DWARF MIXED.—All the colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 75c.

TALL MIXED.—The old-fashioned type; fine long spikes, grand for cutting. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 oz., 75c.

ANCHUSIA (Alkanet)

ITALICA DROPMORE VARIETY.—One of the best hardy perennials, and becoming more popular each season, grows three to five feet high, and bears in abundance flowers of the richest gentian-blue during May and June. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

A very pleasing perennial, producing large flowers; few plants compare with them in beauty; fine for bouquets. Sow outdoors in spring, keeping shaded until the plants appear.

CORONARIA, Mixed Colors. (Poppy Anemone).—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

ST. BRIGID.—A beautiful selection of the above; our seed comes from a famous Irish grower and comprises semi-double and double flowers in a wonderful array of colors. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$2.00.

ASPARAGUS

PLUMOSUS NANUS.—An excellent plant for the house or conservatory decoration or cutting on account of its graceful, finely cut foliage; will remain fresh a long time after being cut. 100 seeds, 75c; 1000 seeds, \$6.00.

SPRENGERI.—One of the best plants to grow in hanging baskets or window boxes for the greenhouse in winter or for outdoors in the summer. 100 seeds 20c; 1000 seeds, \$1.25.

ARCTOTIS (African Daisy)

GRANDIS.—A remarkable handsome annual from Southwest Africa. It forms much-blanced bushes two to three feet high; its flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, reverse of petals pale lilac-blue. There are few annuals grown in the garden more valuable for cut flower work than the Arctotis. It is easily grown from seed, and may be started in hot-bed, in the house, or in the open ground, the seed germinating in about five days, and the plants may be expected to come into bloom early in July and continue until quite hard frost. It delights in a sunny situation. As a cut flower it is especially valuable, the blooms lasting a week or ten days in water, and if undeveloped buds are cut and placed in a sunny window, everyone will open and produce as fine flowers as though left on the plant. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

This family is one of the most beautiful and popular among hardy perennials. The different varieties present an unusual wealth of color and form. For growing in borders or filling up bays in shrubbery they are unsurpassed. Seed sown in the house, in March, will frequently produce bloom the same year. It is best, however, to sow seed out of doors when ground warms up. Any ordinary garden soil is suitable for their growth. The flowers are fragrant.

LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS.—Three feet. Choice mixed. This strain is the finest we can procure. The colors range through the most beautiful combinations of blue, bright rose, pink, mauve, white, yellow and orange. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 80c; oz., \$2.75.

DOUBLE MIXED.—All colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 65c.

ANNUALS FOR CUTTING

Asters	Scabiosa
Snapdragons	Zinnias
Marigolds	Sweet Sultan
Bachelor Buttons	Mignonette
Annual Chrysanthemums	Calliopsis
Annual Larkspurs	Ten-Week Stocks
Cosmos	Clarkia
Gaillardias	California Poppy
Nasturtiums	Tall French Marigold
Sweet Peas	

This list has been selected because of the long stems and keeping quality of the flowers. It is by no means complete, but merely suggestive.

Note.—Our list of flower seeds will be found to contain all varieties of real merit. Many times varieties are listed which are of little value in the garden, and others are so difficult to grow that unless one has every facility for propagation, disappointment is sure to follow the purchase of seed. We want our seeds to give satisfaction and our selection of varieties for this catalogue has been made with the greatest care.

ASTERS

Asters are one of the most important summer and autumn flowers, and receive special care at our hands. Our list comprises only such sorts as can be planted with perfect confidence that nothing better is procurable, no matter at what price or from what source.

The early sorts begin blooming in July, followed by the midseason kinds, which flower during August; then the late-flowering varieties, which are at their best through September.

It is quite easy, therefore, with a little care in the selection of the varieties, to have asters in flower from the first days in July until hard frost.

Asters will thrive in any good soil, prepared in the same way as you would for a crop of vegetables, but it is well to remember that an extra care taken in the preparation of the soil is repaid by finer plants, larger blooms, with longer stems and more profuse flowering. They should have an open, sunny position, and prefer a good, heavy, loamy soil, enriched with a liberal quantity of thoroughly rotted manure, and the addition of wood ashes or air-slaked lime, and we do not advise growing them on the same ground two years in succession. Sow either in the open ground in May, or in March or April in cold frame, spent hot-bed or pots or boxes in the house, covering the seed with about one-fourth inch of good soil. When the plants are strong enough transplant about 18 inches apart in deeply dug well-prepared beds. **Half-hardy Annual.**

QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—The standard early aster. Largely grown by commercial florists for cut flowers for early market. Plants 18 inches high, of graceful spreading habit, strong and hardy. The flattish flowers are good sized, borne on long, graceful stems and of a wide range of colors. Profuse bloomer, very good for early cut flowers. If started in the house, they will bloom the middle of July; sown outdoors, early in August.

Crimson	Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.00.
Light Blue	" " " " " "
Rose	" " " " " "
White	" " " " " "
Deep Scarlet . . .	" " " " " "
Peach Blossom . .	" " " " " "
Lavender	" " " " " "
Mixed	Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 75c.



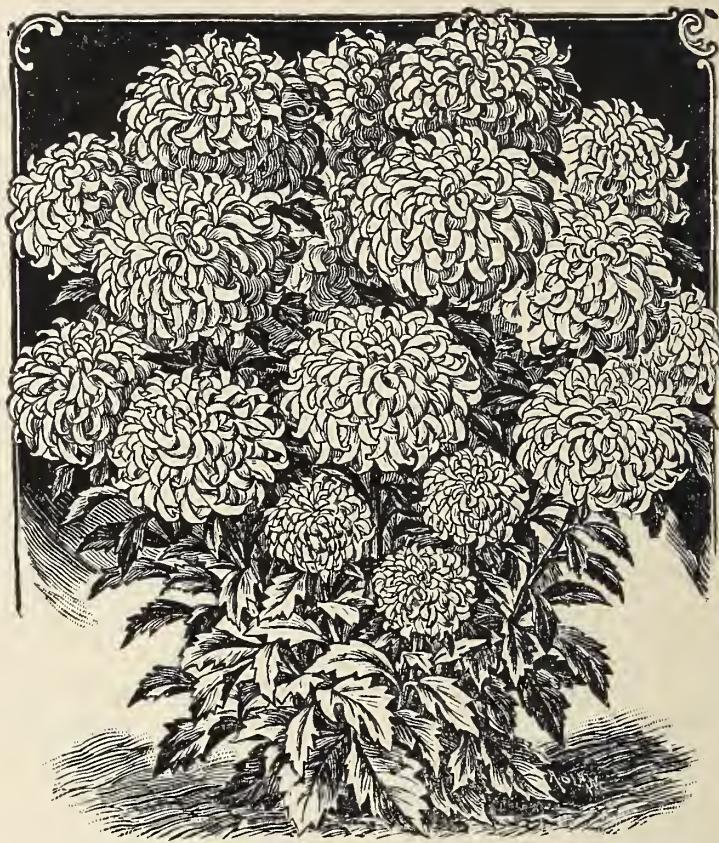
IMPROVED AMERICAN VICTORIA ASTERS.—This is by far the finest of all asters for beds or borders where an even growth and a mass of flowers are wanted for effect; the sturdy upright plants, 12 to 14 inches high, carry not less than 50 flowers each, producing a mass of color unequalled by any other; blooms from early August till late October. (See cut.)

CHOICEST MIXED.—All colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; 1 oz., \$1.25.

KING ASTERS.—A very striking and handsome class. The King Asters bloom with the Late Branching, and the plants are similar in habit, but have exceptionally long stems; they attain a height of two and one-half feet. The very large flowers are distinct, and different from any other

variety, being composed of long, narrow petals folded lengthwise, giving a quilled appearance to the flower. They are of great substance, and last longer when cut than almost any other aster.

CHOICE COLORS.—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; oz., \$1.25.



GIANT COMET.—This aster, through the most careful selection, has been brought to a state of perfection hitherto unknown in this type. The plants grow to a height of over two feet, with long well-blanced, strong stems and fluffy, graceful flowers as fine as any Chrysanthemums. When cut they keep longer in good condition than other asters of this shape. (See cut.)

GIANT MIXED.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; oz., \$1.25.

GIANT OSTRICH PLUME.—A magnificent class, rivalling the chrysanthemums. Plants branching and of medium height. The flowers are borne on long, slender stems, and are of the Comet type, but much larger, often four to six inches in diameter, and produced much more profusely. The petals are longer, narrower and more twisted. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; 1 oz., \$1.25.

MIKADO ASTERS

A Comet variety, very similar to the Crego's Giant offered on page 34, but dwarfer in growth, and comes into bloom fully two weeks earlier. The plants attain a height of about 18 inches, of branching habit, and the flowers, borne on long, strong stems, are of colossal size, flowers five and six inches across being the rule. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; 1 oz., \$1.25.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING ASTERS, MIXED.—We cannot recommend the Branching too highly. They closely resemble small chrysanthemums. The best asters for cutting. White, lavender, pink, crimson, purple. Very free blooming, producing handsome flowers of the broad-petaled type, slightly incurved and very lasting.

FINEST MIXED.—All the colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 75c.

ASTER PLANTS
(Ready June and July.)

ASTERS

American Branching Selected Stock

This grand strain is of American origin, and is especially adapted to our climatic conditions.

The plants form strong, branching bushes, two to two and one-half feet high, bearing on long, strong stems flowers which, under ordinary cultivation, average five inches across. They are usually at their best during September, and, all things considered, are the most valuable of all asters, either for cutting or for bedding, and if only one kind of aster is grown this is the type which will likely give the best results.

Crimson	Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.
Lavender	" " " " "
Shell Pink	" " " " "
White	" " " " "
Purple	" " " " "
Rose	" " " " "
Finest Mixed ..	Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; 1 oz., \$1.25.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ASTER

LATE BEAUTY TYPE.—The Beauty type is a valuable addition to the famous American Asters. We now take pleasure in offering a real Florists' Novelty—**WHITE BEAUTY**—a giant pure white. This is positively a non-lateral, inasmuch as flowers of immense size, with stems 20 to 24 inches in length, can be procured without disbudding.

Also we are offering Beauty; Azure Fairy, Peach Blossom and Crimson, three valuable florists' colors. This now gives us a good range of color in the Beauty type.

Plants about two to three feet high, of branching habit, commencing to bloom in early September and lasting until destroyed by frost. Flowers large, borne on long and stout stems, from 18 to 24 inches. This applies to all the Beauty class, making them most desirable for cut flowers.

White Beauty, giant white. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50.

Crimson, dark crimson. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50.

Peach Blossom, very desirable. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50.

Azure Fairy, pleasing light blue. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50.

Finest Mixed. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00.



American Branching

Other New American Varieties

PEERLESS PINK.—The flowers are enormous, globular in shape, many five inches across, of a most delightful and pleasing rich shell pink. First flowers appear about the middle of August, but the plant is at its zenith about four weeks later. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

WHITE PERFECTION.—A fine new mid-season aster of tall, upright growth, carrying about 12 large, long-stemmed, pure white double flowers about four inches in diameter, of perfect form, the broad, slightly folded petals being arranged in circular rows, like some dahlias. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

RED SENSATION.—The reddest of all red asters, the color being a deep ox-blood red, which glistens in the sun like live coal. Habit of plants, branching height 18 inches, the double flowers about three inches in diameter, are borne freely on stems 12 inches long. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS

CREGO TYPE ON BEAUTY STEMS.—This type has all the characteristics of the late beauty, as well as their long and sturdy stems make them very attractive when arranged in floral work, and they well deserve their name:

MIXTURE.—Peach blossom, deep rose, dark purple and light blue. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper).—Magnificent summer and autumn flowering annuals. Balsams are not often given room for perfect development; they will easily cover 12 to 18 inches of space each way if given fair treatment.

CAMELLIA FLOWERED.—Choicest Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 60c.

BALSAM PEAR.—Curious climbers with ornamental foliage. The fruit is bright orange, and, when ripe, bursts open, exposing its bright-red seeds and yellow interior. Very effective on rock-work, stumps, etc. Annual; ten feet.

MOMORDICA CHARANTIA.—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

NOTICE TO FLORIST'S

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.



Balsam Lady Slipper

BELLIS PERENNIS

(Double Daisies)

Charming little hardy perennials, growing in tufts, six inches in height. Double composite flowers formed of very narrow petals. They are very good for edging and small beds, and for growing in pots. They will flower the same season if seed is sown early. Seed may be sown indoors or in the open ground in spring, or it may be sown in the fall and the plants wintered in cold frames.

LONGFELLOW.—Dark rose. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c; 1 oz., \$3.00.

SNOWBALL.—Pure white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c; 1 oz., \$3.00.

DOUBLE MIXED.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c; 1 oz., \$3.00.



Bellis

BEGONIA

(Semperflorens Type)

The following varieties are unsurpassed for bedding plants, thriving equally well in partially shaded or sunny locations. As pot plants for winter flowering, they are superb. Seeds sown in February or March under glass will produce nice plants for planting out in June.

SEMPERFLORENS.—Rose. Pale rose. Pkt., 25c.

SEMPERFLORENS.—Vernon. Bright orange-carmine; deep red foliage. Pkt., 25c.

SEMPERFLORENS.—White. Pkt., 25c.

CALENDULA

(Pot Marigold)

Hardy annual, one foot in height. Strong, bushy plants. Very showy, large, double composite flowers, ranging in color from ivory to deep orange. They bloom all summer and fall until cut down by frost, and are very cheerful in late autumn. Sow in open ground in spring. Valuable also for pot culture.

CALENDULA "ORANGE KING."—Double, dark orange red, a very select strain. The plants in the open ground under ordinary field cultivation attain a growth of 18 inches high and produce blossoms three and one-half inches in diameter. What they will do under intensive hothouse culture can be left to the imagination. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

CALENDULA "LEMON QUEEN."—Double, bright sunflower yellow. We believe this should be equally popular as the Orange King, as it has the same habit of growth and the blooms are fully as large, being three and one-half inches in diameter. These two varieties produce the largest blooms of any of the calendulas. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

MIXED, named varieties. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c.

CALCEOLARIA

Sow in pans of shallow boxes filled with light soil in the greenhouse in a temperature of 56 to 60 degrees. Cover seed about one-thirty-second of an inch with fine sifted soil and press firmly with a board. Water with a fine spray when necessary, never allowing the soil to become dry. When large enough transplant to small pots.

LARGED-FLOWERED.—Mixed. Pkt., 50c.

CALLIOPSIS

(Annual Coreopsis)

One of the daintiest and prettiest annuals. The graceful plants are slender and branching. The composite flowers are of warm and harmonious tints of yellow, rich red-maroon and purple-brown. They will grow anywhere, and are beautiful and ornamental planted in masses in the gardens, or used as cut flowers in the house. Sow thinly in the spring where the plants are to remain.

MIXED.—A splendid mixture comprising many varieties and a great range of colors. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 35c.

GOLDEN WAVE.—Large yellow flowers with dark brown centers. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.

COREOPSIS

(Lanceolata Grandiflora)

Beautiful hardy perennial, blooming the first year from seed if sown early. Strong, vigorous and bushy plants, two to three feet tall. The flowers are composite, very large, of extremely graceful form, having broad and fluted rays, four-toothed at tips, purest golden-yellow in color; they are borne on very long slender wiry stems. This is one of our very best yellow flowers, and blooms freely and continuously from June until late autumn. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c.

CAMPANULA or Canterbury Bells

Biennial Varieties

CALYCANTHEMA.—(The popular cup and saucer Canterbury Bell).—It is without doubt the finest type of this old-fashioned and beautiful garden plant. The calix, which is extra large and of the same color as the trumpet, enhances the beauty of the flower and gives it the appearance of a cup and saucer. When grow in pots for conservatory decoration the plants are very effective; they transplant well. two and one-half feet.

ROSE.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$2.50.

WHITE.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$2.50.

MIXED.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

MEDIUM.—(Single Canterbury Bells.) This is the old-fashioned variety with large bell-shaped blossoms. Two and one-half feet.

SINGLE.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c.

CANDYTUFT

Well known annual, useful for bedding. It will grow anywhere, but needs plenty of moisture. Sow outdoors in April.

GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED.—This variety

has white flowers in full cylindrical spikes seven inches long by two and one-half inches in diameter. These spikes are arranged in the form of a candelabrum, and when seen from a distance have the appearance of double white Hyacinths. To produce the finest spikes the plants should be transplanted. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 40c.

FINEST MIXED.—Comprising all colors and shades. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.





MARGUERITE CARNATIONS

These are deservedly the most popular carnations with the amateurs, as they begin flowering in a few weeks from time of sowing. The strain offered is of extra fine quality, producing on long, strong stems an abundance of large, double, beautifully-fringed, highly scented flowers; with slight protection they will survive an ordinary winter and bloom freely the following spring.

MARGUERITE.—Finest double mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

GIANT MALMAISON.—Choice mixed. A greatly improved strain from an unexcelled collection and producing extra large flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

CHABAUD'S EVERBLOOMING.—Choice mixed. The flowers resemble those of the Giant Margaret, but are larger, more durable, more fragrant and surpass all others in richness and variety of coloring. Plants thick-set and bushy. Flowers sometimes with fringed edges, sometimes smooth, sometimes of solid color, sometimes beautifully variegated and marked. They will bloom in five months from seed, which may be started in the house or in open ground. They will bloom until very hard freezing weather; first frosts do not harm them. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

A new and very fine annual climber of very quick and luxuriant growth, attaining a height of twenty feet. The leaves are deeply cut and abundant, the salver-shaped flowers are one inch across, rich cardinal-red, freely borne in clusters of five to seven. Altogether this is a decided acquisition to the list of annual climbers. It requires a warm sunny location and rich soil. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

(*Tropaeolum Canariense*)

A beautiful rapid annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings expanded. Half-hardy Annual. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c.

CELOSIA, or Cockscomb

Graceful plants, growing best in rather light soil, not too rich, producing beautiful comb-shaped flowers; grown in pots, they are fine for the greenhouse or conservatory. Half-hardy annual.

GLASGOW PRIZE. Enormous rich, deep crimson combs. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; 1 oz., \$2.00.

CRISTA NANA.—Dwarf sorts mixed, excellent lent choice. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

CRISTATA (Coxcomb).—Tall sorts mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., \$1.40.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER. (*Celosia Childsii*)—This remarkable Celosia has plants two to three feet in height and very bushy, each branch terminating in an immense roundish flower head of deep rich crimson, and having in addition numerous laterals with smaller heads of bloom, the whole forming an extremely ornamental object. It is very decorative in the garden, whether grown as specimen plants or massed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c; 1 oz., \$2.00.

CENTAUREAS CENTAUREA CYANUS

CORNFLOWER or BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—Also known as Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor, Bluet, etc.; an old favorite garden annual, flowering freely in almost any situation; excellent for cutting; 2 feet.

MIXED.—Comprising various shades, blue, purple and white. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.

DOUBLE BLUE.—A variety largely used by the florist on account of its large size. Splendid for forcing. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS

GIANT CORNFLOWER, or SWEET SULTAN.—The finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flower purposes; gigantic, beautiful, sweet-scented flowers borne on long stems. They are well adapted for cutting and remain fresh long after being cut. Height, two to three feet.

CHOICE MIXED.—Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

WHITE LEAVED CENTAUREA (Dusty Miller)

Grown for their silvery foliage as edging plants, also for vases, hanging baskets, etc.

CANDIDISSIMA.—Broad cut leaves of silvery gray. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$2.00.

GYMNOCARPA.—Fine cut silvery gray foliage. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 75c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS ANNUAL VARIETIES

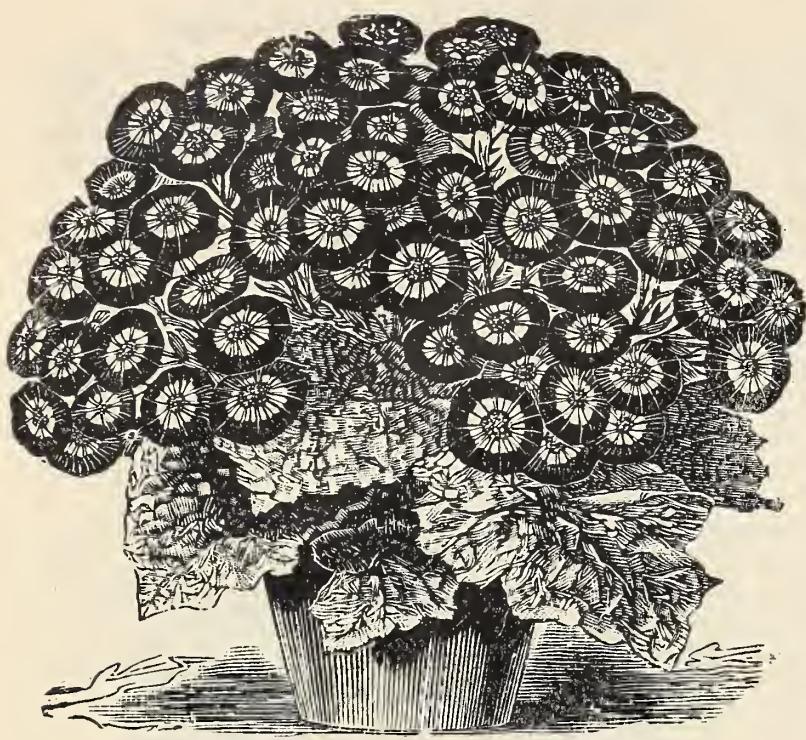
Showy and effective garden favorites, extensively grown for cut flowers. The following hardy annuals are summer-flowering border plants (growing about two feet high), bearing in profusion daisy-like flowers averaging about three inches across on good stems, and quite distinct from the hardy perennial and autumn flowering varieties.

CORONARIUM.—Double white Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c. Double golden yellow.—Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS PERENNIAL VARIETIES

JAPANESE HYBRIDS.—Large flowers of the finest types; an extra choice mixture; seed sown in spring will produce flowering plants by fall; two feet. Pkt., 20c.

SHASTA DAISY, "Alaska."—Extra large flowers, of pure glistening white, with broad overlapping petals; a beautiful cut flower; two feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; 1 oz., \$2.00.



CINERARIA

Handsome and decorative greenhouse plant, with composite flowers two to three inches across, with very wide rays. They completely cover the plant. The colors are usually white, royal blue, violet, crimson and striped. Must be grown in cool greenhouse.

GIANT FOWERING MIXED.—Pkt., 50c.

CLARKIA

This pretty and easily grown annual has been much improved in recent years, and the varieties offered below are now seen as cut flowers in most of the large cities of Europe; they do well either in sun or shade, growing two to two and one-half feet high, with leafy racemes of double flowers, which all open in water when cut.

ELEGANS.—Single and double, fine mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c.

COLEUS

LARGE LEAVED VARIETIES.—Our strain of hybrid varieties produces the finest colored, most attractive and novel foliage plants for house or garden culture. A most interesting subject to grow from seed. Sow indoors in March or April and transplant to open ground in May. Tender Perennial. Pkt., 25c.

COBAEA SCANDENS

Handsome and rapidly growing tender perennial climber, blooming the first year from seed, which should be started very early either in greenhouse or in a box of soil in a window; the latter method succeeds very nicely. The smooth and glossy leaves are ornamental, and so are the seed pods. The flowers are very large and bell-shaped. The vine is sturdy and a very vigorous grower, attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet in a season, and it will stand quite hard frosts in autumn.

VIOLET.—Flowers at first green, gradually becoming vinous bluish-violet, the uniform tint of the adult flower. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

COIX LACHRYMAE (Job's Tears)

HARDY ANNUAL.—One and one-half feet. An annual grass extensively grown for its pearly seeds which are used to make strings of beads for children. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

COSMOS

Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. They produce thousands of beautiful flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishig an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decoration when other flowers are scarce. Should be sown in spring in the open ground, when danger of frost is past, or the seed may be started under cover and afterwards transplanted. Plant not less than 18 inches apart in rows or in masses in beds. When the plants are about a foot high the tops should be pinched out to induce a bushy growth. They prefer a rather light, not too rich soil, but do well almost anywhere. Half-hardy Annual. (See cut).

New Extra Early Flowering Double Cosmos.—A beautiful novelty with full round double flowers. They grow to a height of about four feet, forming a perfect bush massed with bloom, bearing beautiful double flowers of good size on long stems; they come about seventy-five per cent double from seed. They bloom in seventy days from the day seed is sown, so that seed sown the latter part of April will easily be in bloom by the Fourth of July and continue until cut down by frost.

EARLY FLOWERING.—Double white. Pkt., 25c.

EARLY FLOWERING.—Double pink. Pkt., 25c.

EARLY FLOWERING.—Double mixed. Pkt., 25c.

EXTRA EARLY, MAMMOTH FLOWERING COSMOS.—As a result of continued selection for earliness and size this strain of cosmos has been in a class by itself. The blossoms under ordinary field cultivation average four to five inches across, surpassing in size any of the late varieties. From seed sown in the open ground.

EXTRA EARLY MAMMOTH FLOWERING.—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c.

GIANT LATE FLOWERING COSMOS.—Large flowers of perfect form; on long stems and lasting until frost; 5 to 6 feet.

LADY LENOX, Giant Flowering Pink.—Flowers are of immense size, with wide overlapping petals, making a perfectly circular flower; color a beautiful shell pink. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c.

LADY LENOX. Giant Flowering White.—A selection from the Lady Lenox described above; flowers large, pure white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c.

PERFECTION. Giant Flowering Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c.



Cosmos, Large Flowering

DAHLIA

But few people know Dahlias can be raised from seed and will bloom the first year. The seeds germinate easily and from the very first are strong and sturdy little plants. Plant them in a shallow box or pan early in March or April, transplant them carefully as their growth demands, and keep the soil moderately moist. When all danger from frost is over, plant them in the bed or border in the garden, and from then on they will prove no more trouble than if the tubers had been used instead of seed.

Finest Double from Named Varieties.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c.

DELPHINIUM

(Hardy Perennial Larkspur)

Stately and noble plants, with spikes six to eight feet high, covered for half their length with the beautiful flowers. Sometimes forty spikes are produced from one root. The flowers are double or semi-double, with a blunt plaited spur, and in the throat a curious arrangement of velvety hairy petals, white or blackish. The color varies from the palest blue and almost white to deep violet and smoky-violet, sky-blue and indigo.

Anyone can have a bed of Delphiniums; they are easily started, perfectly hardy even under the most severe conditions, and increase in size and beauty from year to year. Seed may be started in boxes or open ground in spring. The plants will bloom the second year from seed, but will not be at their best until the third. They require a deep soil, rich and mellow. The blooming season is from the end of May to August. When the first flowers fade, the plants should be cut to the ground; a crop of fresh green leaves will at once start, followed by more flower spikes, although not so large as the first ones.

BELLADONNA.—One of the most continuous blooming varieties; immense spikes of clear turquoise blue, which cannot be excelled for beauty; five feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; 1 oz., \$3.00.

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS.—This is an extra fine strain of strong, vigorous habit, with immense spikes from two to three feet long of large flowers, mostly of fine shades of light blue. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.75.

DIANTHUS—Pinks

The family of Dianthus is by far the most useful of all the biennials and perennials, and for beauty and variety cannot be surpassed. The delicacy and richness of the tints, combined with the aromatic fragrance of many of the species, are valuable recommendations for the entire family.

DIANTHUS, CHINENSIS, Fl. Pl.—Double China Pink; a biennial of dwarf habit; flowers the first year, but the bloom is stronger the second. Finest double mixture. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c. **HEDDEWIGII.**—Finest single mixed; flowers deeply fringed or feathered; broad and round and of exquisite colors. Half-hardy Annual. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 50c.

HARDY PINKS

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Clove or Grass Pinks.)—This beautiful hardy perennial, which was one of the choice flowers of old gardens, has been greatly improved. The stems are numerous, attaining a height of eight to twelve inches, forming very heavy, compact, leafy tufts. The beautiful evergreen foliage is covered with a silvery bloom, the flowers are abundant, very fragrant. The divisions of the flowers are sometimes almost entire, more often variously and elegantly fringed; colors but slightly varied, ordinarily white or rose, sometimes shaded or zoned with crimson, cerise or blackish brown, the center showing an eye.

DOUBLE MIXED.—All colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; 1 oz., \$2.00.



Dianthus

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Handsome and highly ornamental plants of stately growth. They are now used extensively with good effect for naturalizing in shrubberies, the edge of woods and other half-hardy places; three to five feet. Hardy Biennial.

DIGITALIS, GLOXINIAFLORA.—A very beautiful class with spotted flowers; all colors mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 60c.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)

A rapid growing annual climber, flowering freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed-pods; for covering arbors, trellises, etc. Sow the seed in the garden in May where they are to remain; ten feet.

MIXED.—Purple and white. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 20c.

DRACAENA

Very showy foliage plant with narrow arching leaves; extensively used for centers of hanging baskets and vases, and for decoration.

DRACAENA INDIVISA.—Narrow leaved. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 50c.

DRACAENA INDIVISA LINEATA.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 50c.

ESCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

A bright, free flowering annual of low spreading habit, growing in tufts, with finely cut grayish-green foliage, and rich poppy-like flowers. Sow the seed in spring or late in autumn where the plants are to remain. Thin six to eight inches apart. Height one to one and one-half feet.

CALIFORNICA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA MIXTURE.—Novelty. New large flowering erect type containing a large percentage of new colors in Eschscholtzias and includes soft pink, scarlet, chrome, copper red, claret and royal purple. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.

GOLDEN WEST.—Very large, orange-colored blossoms, shading to creamy-yellow at the edge. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c.

CARMINE KING.—A beautiful carmine rose color, as intense on the inside as on the outside of the petals, which gives it an altogether novel and beautiful effect. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

NOTICE TO FLORIST'S

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.

EUPHORBIA

Strong-growing annuals, suitable for beds of tall-growing plants, or mixed borders; the flowers are inconspicuous; the foliage, however, is exceedingly ornamental.

VARIEGATA (Snow on the Mountain.)—Attractive foliage; veined and margined with white; two feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz. 40c.



GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

PERENNIAL VARIETIES

One of the most brilliant of hardy perennials; blooming the first year from seed if sown early; two feet.

GRANDIFLORA SUPERBA.—Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 80c.

GODETIA (Satin Flower)

Beautiful and easily grown hardy annuals, producing a profusion of flowers of satiny texture. Choice mixed. All colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 50c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

Pretty free-flowering plants, succeeding in any garden soil. Their misty white panicles of bloom are largely used for mixing with cut flowers.



Godetia

ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ALBA.—This is an improved large flowering, pure white form of the annual Baby's Breath. Half-hardy Annual. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

PANICULATA.—White flowers, fine for bouquets; blooms first year if sown early. Hardy Perennial; two feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

GOURDS—Ornamental

Quick-growing, interesting annual climbers, useful for covering arbors, walls or fences. Ornamental foliage, with fruit in many peculiar shapes.

MANY SORTS MIXED.—Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



Ornamental Gourds

HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower)

HELICHRYSUM.—The best known of all the everlastings. The bright colored flowers are of large size. They should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place. They prefer a rich loamy soil. One to two feet.



Helichrysum

MONSTROSUM DOUBLE.—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

HELIOTROPE

Tender perennial. The Heliotrope, with its effective foliage and deliciously fragrant flowers, makes a fine bedding plant. The cost of buying many plants is considerable, but they are easily grown from seed, which may be sown either in the greenhouse or in boxes of soil in the window. Plants so grown will soon make fine large specimens, and will bloom all summer. They should be pinched back to make compact, bushy growth. The delicate, beautifully shaded flowers are arranged in curved spikes.

MIXED VARIETIES.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

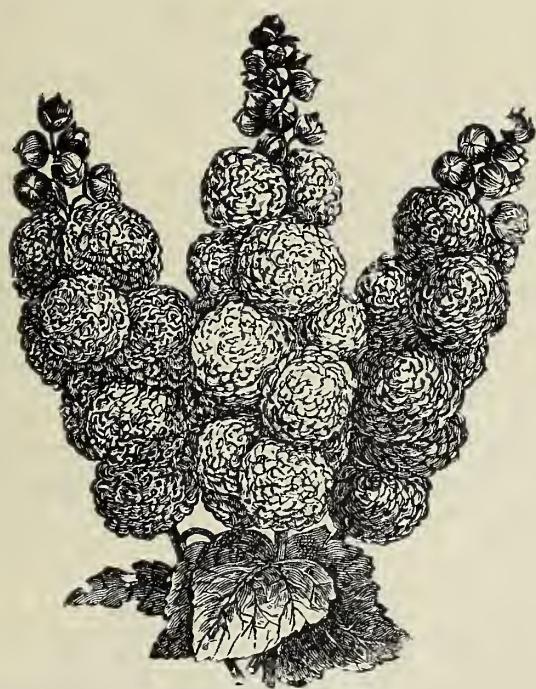
HIBISCUS (Marshmallow)

Showy ornamental perennial plants, for mixed beds or shrubbery borders; blooms first year if sown early.

MALLOW MARVELS.—Immense flowers from eight to ten inches in diameter, in following colors; fiery crimson, blood red, shell pink and white. Their great beauty surpasses all other perennials in profusion of bloom and brilliancy of color. They come up year after year and are absolutely hardy. Hardy Perennial. Pkt., 10c.

FOR HANGING BASKETS AND WINDOW BOXES

Alyssum, Asparagus Sprengeri, Lobelia, Speciosa, Nasturtium, Petunia, Verbena.



Double Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCK (*Althaea Rosea*)

Although Hollyhocks are perennials, young plants produce larger flowers and fresher colors than old ones, therefore we recommend the sowing of seed every year. Plants will flower the same year from seed sown in the greenhouse in January and grown on in pots until time for setting outdoors. Sowing can also be made from May to August for the following year's flowering; when the plants are large enough, transplant to a rich, cool soil, giving each at least a foot of space for growth. The permanent border or location in which they are set should be dug deep and well manured. Abundance of water should be supplied throughout the entire season of growth.

CHATER'S DOUBLE VARIETIES.—Double red, double maroon, double pink, double white, double mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.

ICE PLANT

(*Mesembryanthemum, Crystallinum*)

A pretty little trailing plant; the leaves and stalks being covered with small, watery globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. A valuable plant for dry, sunny locations on banks, rockwork, borders and hanging-baskets. Annual. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 45c.

KOCHIA

(Summer Cypress or Burning Bush)

Forms regular pyramids about three feet high, having a cypress-like appearance. The leaves are light green until September, when they change to carmine and blood red. Sow indoors in April and plant out in May, or sow in open ground about May 1st. Hardy Annual.

KOCHIA CHILDSII.—The new variety produces plants that grow three to four feet high, dense, strong and symmetrical. The foliage is green all summer, but at touch of frost it changes to dark-claret-red and does not die until Christmas or later. A splendid plant to divide the vegetables from the flower garden or for forming a hedge for the summer for any purpose. Also desirable as a pot plant. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c.

LANTANA

Most desirable bedding plant; seeds are best germinated in a greenhouse from January till March; flowers resemble Verbenas; plants grow erect and remain in bloom all summer.

DWARF MIXED.—Ten inches high; all colors. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

LAVENDER (*Lavendula Vera*)

Well-known, hardy perennial, bearing long spikes of fragrant blue flowers; excellent for the mixed borders; 18 inches. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS

(Everlasting or Perennial Pea)

Showy hardy perennial climber; fine for covering walls, stumps, fences, etc. Free flowering, resembling sweet peas in growth, foliage and flowers; excellent for cutting; six to eight feet.

CHOICE MIXED.—All colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c.

LARKSPUR

ANNUAL VARIETIES.—One of the best hardy annuals lasting a long time in flower. In order to have blossoms from July until frost the seeds should be sown in the open as early as possible.

TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED.—Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 35c.

LOBELIA

Dainty annuals, blooming quickly from seed and continuing in bloom all summer, useful for beds, hanging-baskets and pot culture. Everyone is familiar with the greenhouse grown plants used in porch boxes and hanging-baskets, but the good qualities of the Lobelia as a bedder when grown from seed sown in open ground in spring, are not so well known. The compact bedding varieties begin to bloom early, and continue to bloom all summer and autumn. They do well on poor ground, and can withstand heat and drought. Wherever a dwarf blue edging plant can be used, the Lobelia will give satisfaction. The leaves are lanceolate, very slender, stems very fine. Small flowers, corolla having five irregular divisions, two of them minute, two larger, and a short tube.

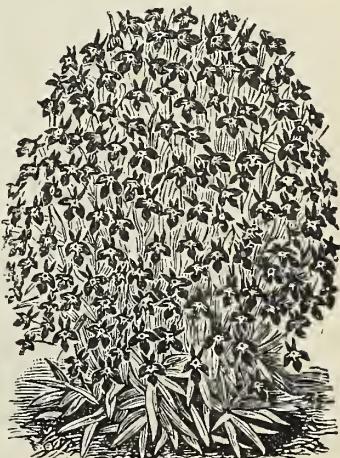
SPECIOSA.—Dark blue; trailing; fine for vases. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A very compact variety, sky blue flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50.

CRYSTAL PALACE

COMPACTA.—Rich blue; finest for bedding. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$2.00. **Lobelia Crystal Palace**



MARIGOLD

A very popular old-fashioned garden annual which is remarkable for its brilliant display of yellow and orange flowers which are borne in greatest profusion from early summer till frost. The African varieties are tall, usually two to three feet high and well adapted for large beds, backgrounds or mixed borders. The French are more dwarf and can be used for borders and bedding. All varieties have finely cut, bright green foliage.

Seed can be sown in open border where they are to bloom or if desired started early in the house, but there is no special advantage.

TALL AFRICAN.—Large bushy plants, three feet in height. Big double flowers in shades of yellow and orange, two and one-half to three inches in diameter, pompon-shaped, with ruffled petals. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.

TALL FRENCH.—Elegant, medium sized flowers of velvety texture, in rich shades of reddish-brown, reddish orange, bright orange bright yellow and brown bordered with yellow, often striped yellow and orange, bright orange, bright yellow and bordered with a second color. Plants two and one-half feet high. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c.

DWARF FRENCH.—One foot. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c.

MARVEL OF PERU

(Four O'clock)

Tender perennial blooming first year from seed. The roots may be kept over winter in the cellar. The plants are two feet high, strong and bushy. Funnel-shaped flowers, open in late afternoon, abundantly borne in terminal clusters, in white, yellow, violet-red, coppery-red and rose, sometimes variegated two or three colors. Sow seed outdoors in spring. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

MIGNONETTE

(*Reseda Odorata*)

Everybody grows it on account of its delightful fragrance. A very hardy annual and should be sown as soon as ground can be worked. Does not transplant and should be thinned to stand six inches apart.

SWEET.—The common variety. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

MACHET GIANT FLOWERING, selected strain. A very choice large flowered type. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.



Mignonette, Machet

MIMULUS

MOSCHATUS.—(Musk plant). Fine for hanging-baskets etc.; small yellow flowers, fragrant foliage. Pkt., 25c.

MORNING GLORY

(*Convolvulus*)

MORNING GLORY (*Convolvulus Major*).—The old-fashioned morning glory. All sorts mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE.—The flowers have a wonderful range of color and markings, ranging from pure white to carmine, through all shades of blue and red, bordered, fringed, mottled and striped. The leaves are diversified in shape and color, some being plain green, others blotched with white and yellow. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Morning Glory

MIMOSA—Sensitive Plant

PUDICA.—Curious and interesting annuals, with pinkish-white flowers; the leaves close and droop when touched or shaken. Half-hardy Annual. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 60c.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)

The Forget-Me-Nots succeed best in shady, moist situations. Half-hardy Perennial.

PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS.—A dwarf Forget-Me-Not continuing in bloom from early Spring until autumn; blue flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$2.50.

MOONFLOWER

(*Ipomoea*)

WHITE MOONFLOWER.—A superb and vigorous vine, making a growth of 60 to 65 feet in a season. Foliage abundant. Funnel-shaped flowers having a very long slender tube and border broadly and abruptly widened, five to six inches across, of pure satiny-white, very sweet scented. The flowers early in their blooming season open in the evening, but on cold or cloudy days they remain open all day. Seed should be soaked in warm water before planting, and notched with a file. Start in the house and transplant to open ground. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.00.

NASTURTIUMS

For ease of culture, duration of bloom, brilliance of coloring and general excellence, nothing excels Nasturtiums. All they need is a moderately good soil in a well-drained sunny position. Half-hardy Annual.

DWARF, or BEDDING VARIETIES

They are suitable for hanging-baskets, vases, window boxes, bedding and edging; grow quickly, thrive in the poorest soil and furnish the greatest abundance of long lasting, sweet-scented cut flowers.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS MIXED.—We handle such large quantities of Dwarf Nasturtiums that we are able to offer this especially choice mixture at a very low price. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

TALL, or CLIMBING VARIETIES

Elegant and luxuriant climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. May be used to cover unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground with fine effect. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for pickling; six to ten feet.

MIXED TALL NASTURTIUMS.—For low price, this mixture is very choice. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Nasturtium

NICOTIANA

(Sweet-Scented Tobacco Plant)

Easily grown annual. Robust, bushy plants with very large leaves. The flowers have slender tubes three inches long, with borders usually two inches across, having five equal lobes. They open toward evening. Sow seed out-doors in spring.

AFFINIS.—Large, pure white flowers of delicious fragrance. If taken up in the fall, cut back and potted, they will bloom all winter. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c.

NIGELLA

(Love in a Mist)

An interesting and attractive annual. The flowers are veiled by the thread-like foliage, giving to the plants an unusual appearance. The plants are strong, usually growing one and one-half to two feet in height. The flowers are very good for cutting. Seed may be sown in spring or fall in the open ground.

MISS JEKYLL BLUE.—Flowers usually semi-double, composed of petal-like divisions, convex on upper surface and cut into unequal sharpened lobes, clear blue in color. Seed pods balloon-shaped. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c.

PANSY

Pansy seed has always been a leading specialty with us. Seed germinates best while soil is still cool and moist. Would advise sowing in shallow drills in seed-bed early in spring when the trees are starting out in leaf, and again in September when the weather becomes cool. As above stated, plants from the spring-sown seed flower with great freedom throughout spring, summer and fall, while the stocky young plants grown in fall and winter produce the largest and finest flowers early in the following spring. Take care of the weakest looking seedlings, as they usually give the finest flowers. Half-hardy Perennial.

GIANT INTERNATIONAL MIXTURE.—The cream of American and European specialties. In this magnificent mixture of mammoth-flowering pansies the blossoms are borne on long stems well above the foliage and are distinguished for their gorgeous and varied colorings and beautiful markings; of fine substance, velvety texture, perfect form, and giant size. The colorings are rich and varied; every shade and tint of rose, canary-yellow, black, white, cream, lavender, garnet, sky-blue and orange are produced in endless variations. Our aim is to furnish the best pansy seed obtainable. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$2.00; 1 oz., \$7.00.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU, MIXED.—A showy class of robust and very compact growth. The flowers are carried well above the leaves and are splendid for bouquets, as the stems are long. Mixture of finest colors. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$2.25.

GOOD "BEDDING" MIXTURE.—The old-fashioned pansies for beds or borders. Great diversity of colors, free flowering, blossoms slightly smaller than the Giant sorts. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.25.

PRIMULA

One of the best greenhouse pot plants blooming in winter and especially admired on account of its brilliant colored, finely formed flowers and fine foliage. It can be had in perfection from November until spring. Flowers are borne in large clusters and comprise many brilliant shades varying from white through pinks, crimson to intense maroon. Individual flowers measure about one inch in diameter and fringed. Greenhouse perennial, growing eight to ten inches in height.

PRIMULA OBCONICA GIGANTEA.—This is a new race, with very ample foliage, heavy dark green leaves, often six inches in diameter. The flowers are from one and one-fourth to one and one-half inches in diameter, borne in broad umbels on tall strong stems. All colors mixed. Pkt., 50c.



Primula Obconica

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HARDY PRIMROSES

Excellent early spring blooming plants; hardy, though in very cold localities they should have slight protection.

VERIS (English Cowslip.)—Fragrant; flowers of various colors; six inches, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

VULGARIS (English Primrose.)—The common hardy English variety; canary yellow. Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIA

Care must be taken to have the soil for Petunia seed finely pulverized. Sow seed on surface, cover very lightly, and press down with a board. Sowing may be made in open ground, hot bed, cold frame, or boxes in sunny window. Hardy Annual.



California Giant Petunia

Large-Flowered Varieties

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA.—New Giant Exhibition Strain. The quality of this strain is unrivalled, the flowers being gigantic in size, beautiful in shape, deep-throated, and of various and brilliant colors. Pkt., 50c.

RUFFLED GIANTS.—Immense size flowers, exquisitely ruffled and frilled at edges. Pkt., 50c.

BALCONY PETUNIAS.—A splendid free-flowering type, for bedding, window boxes, vases, hanging-baskets, etc.

Choice Mixed.—Pkt., 25c.

PETUNIA—Continued

Single Bedding Petunias

ROSY MORN.—Dwarf, bushy plants, bearing in great profusion brilliant rose-colored flowers with a white throat; excellent for pot culture. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; 1 oz., \$2.50.

HOWARD'S STAR.—A beautiful free-flowering strain, crimson maroon with a clearly-defined five-pointed star of blush white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$2.25.

FINE MIXED.—All colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.25.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

One of the most beautiful and satisfactory annuals that can be grown, furnishing an abundance of flowers all summer and autumn, until hard freezing weather. The plants are strong and bushy, the flowers in broad clusters, in the purest and brightest of colors, glowing crimsons and scarlets, soft and delicate rose, lavender, white, chamois, deep violet and carmine, many of them showing an eye of contrasting color, or delicately flushed and shaded. Seed may be sown early in spring in the open ground, or indoors and transplanted.

GRANDIFLORA.—Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

STAR PHLOX

STAR OF QUEDLINGBURG.—A dwarf growing sort which has bright star-shaped and fringed flowers which are exceedingly attractive. They have many brilliant colors, some of them solid colors edged with other shades and should be largely planted. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

PHLOX DECUSSATA

(Perennial Hybrids)

Beautiful hardy perennial. Large branching plants, from one to three, some four, feet in height, with large heads of flowers in pure white, shades of rose, lavender, purple, scarlet and crimson, nearly always showing a contrasting eye, and many of them shaded with a second color.

MIXED.—Pkt., 15c.

PORTULACA

(Irish Moss or Rose Moss)

Too much cannot be said in praise of this popular and handsome annual which produces a perfect carpet in a remarkably short time. Succeeds best in an exposed, sunny location and flourishes in dry and very shallow soil. It is of a creeping nature with moss-like foliage, which from early summer until frost is hidden by the brilliant rose-like flowers that open wide in the morning and close in the evening. Because of its foliage it is frequently known as Irish Moss or Moss Rose. It is well to mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of dry sand or soil which permits an even and easy distribution of the seed. It may safely be sown the latter part of April.

FINEST SINGLE, MIXED.—A large variety of the most brilliant colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

GRANDIFLORA DOUBLE mixed, producing a large percentage of double flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; 1 oz., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00.

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ANNUAL POPPIES

Sow seed in the spring in the open ground. May also be sown in the fall. Plants average two feet in height. The colors are as beautiful and as varied as can be found in any flower, all shades of red and violet, from the deepest and most brilliant to the palest rose and lilac and pure transparent white, nearly always bordered, zoned or blotched with a second color.

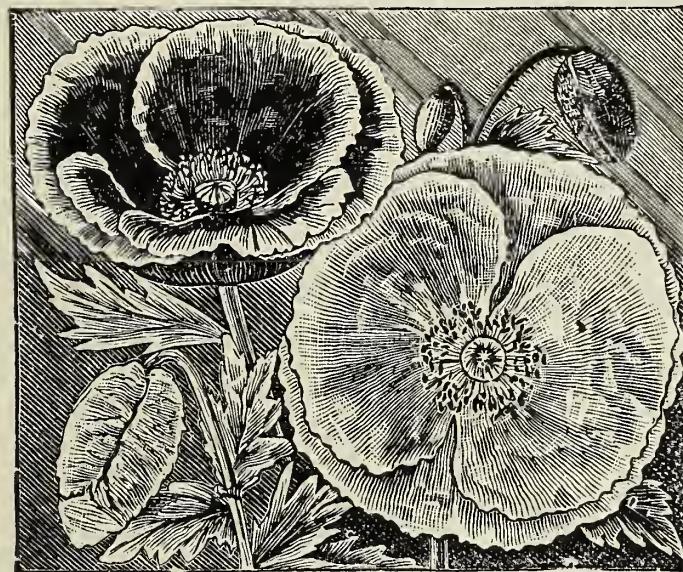
A New Shirley Poppy of Merit

AMERICAN LEGION.—This new single shirley is a dazzling orange scarlet of enormous size, borne on long stout stems. The plants are of very erect robust growth. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c.

SHIRLEY.—Deep Apricot. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c.

SHIRLEY.—Mixed. Very choice. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c.

SINGLE MIXED.—Annual sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.



Poppy Shirley

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES

CARNATION FLOWERED.—Flowers of large globular form with fringed petals; mixed colors; two feet. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c.

PAEONY FLOWERED.—Mixed. Immense, showy, double globular flowers resembling a double paeony; one and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 30c.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

Seed of Perennial Poppies may be sown outdoors in the spring or fall.

ORIENTAL POPPY, Giant Scarlet.—Splendid plant growing three feet tall and forming clumps. Large, hairy, dark green leaves and long strong stems, bearing enormous flowers of dazzling scarlet, with large black blotches. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

ORIENTAL HYBRIDS.—Of the same character as the Giant scarlet, but the flowers are of rare and beautiful colors, white, rose, bright red, scarlet, amaranth, poppy-red, brownish-red, violet, dregs of wine, mauve. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

PYRETHRUM

Very beautiful hardy perennials with large, showy flowers and fine-cut foliage. Very desirable for beds and borders and useful as cut flowers.

HYBRIDUM SINGLE MIXED.—Large flowers ranging in color from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow centres; July; two feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., \$1.75.

RICINUS

(Castor Oil Plant)

Rather coarse, tender plants of remarkably rapid growth, attaining a height of from five to fifteen feet. The stems and enormous palm-like leaves are of beautiful and varied colors. Much used in sub-tropical gardens and as a background for other plants. Half-hardy Annual.

ZANIBARIENSIS MIXED.—A distinct species from East Africa, growing to a large size, and varying in color from pale green to brownish purple. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

The Salpiglossis is a beautiful garden annual. The magnificent flowers, large and funnel-shaped, present an extremely pleasing variety of colors in mottled, veined and self-colored forms. They require good rich soil, and will amply repay in glorious effect good care and treatment.

GRANDIFLORA.—Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

SALVIA

(Flowering Sage)

Salvias are extremely popular and satisfactory bedding plants. The extreme brilliancy and abundance of their flowers combined with their graceful branching habit makes them one of the most gorgeous and effective late summer and autumn-flowering plants.

Seed should be sown in the greenhouse or hotbed during February or March in a temperature of from 60 to 70 degrees. Cover the seed to a depth of only four times their size and press firmly with a board. Water with a fine spray as needed, never allowing them to dry out. Transplant to small pots when two or three leaves have formed. Set out in the open border when all danger from frost is passed.

SPLENDENS.—Branching plant two and one-half to three feet tall. Long spikes of intense scarlet flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; 1 oz., \$2.00.

FIREBALL.—Bushy plant one and one-half feet tall, almost covered by the spikes of fiery scarlet flowers. Plants begin blooming the first of July and continue until frost. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50; 1 oz., \$4.00.

SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly Flower).—Dainty, erect, hardy annual plants with finely cut leaves and showy butterfly-like flowers; valuable for pot-culture and for bedding.

WISETONENSIS.—Various colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

A quaint and attractive annual, easily grown and unequalled for cutting. It is also bright and ornamental in the garden, blooming from early summer until winter, if the seed pods are kept picked off. The composite flowers form cushion-like heads two inches across, and are borne on very long, slender, wiry stems. The colors are white, fleshy-white, azure-blue, cherry and white, lilac, purple, purple and white, black-purple, rose, brick-red, violet-red and violet. The stamens are prominent, and add much to the beauty of the flowers. The foliage is handsome and always clean and fresh.

LARGE-FLOWERING.—Double mixed. Pkt., 10; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 45c.

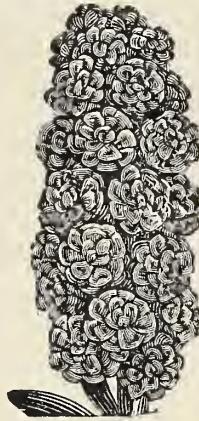
SCARLET RUNNER BEANS

SCARLET RUNNERS.—A great favorite in England and Europe, not only as an ornamental climber, but for the delicious edible beans which succeed the sprays of bright scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; 1 lb., 50c.

STOCKS

Stocks are adapted to all purposes, bedding, pot culture, and cut flowers. The entire plant is ornamental, and very symmetrical. The stems are woody at base, branching at summit, the branches leafy, leaves very abundant, of a whitish-green in color. The rosette-like flowers are arranged in spikes and have a spicy and delicious fragrance. Colors are usually white, sulphur, yellow, flesh, crimson, lilac, reddish-purple, bright rose, carmine, light violet and violet.

MIXED. LARGE FLOWERING STOCK, Large Flowering Ten Weeks



SUNFLOWER

(*Helianthus*)

The strong growth of these well-known plants makes them unsuitable for bedding; but they are very useful for massing in shrubbery or borders, and for screening purposes. They do well in sunny positions, in any kind of soil. Seeds may be sown in the open ground as soon as the weather is suitable, or indoors in March and April and later transplanted.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN.—Gigantic plants with enormous flowers, one foot in diameter. 1 oz., 5c.

MINATURE HYBRIDS.—Plants three to four feet in height. Charming little flowers, single, semi-double and double, in cream, orange and golden-yellow. They are produced in great profusion, make a great display in the garden and are fine for cutting.

SPECIAL MIXED MINIATURE.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c.

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Sweet William

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

Hardy perennial. Plants form tufts one and one-half to two feet in height. Flowers borne in large clusters, either single five-petaled or double, in very beautiful shades, and very varied, ranging from rosy-flesh to the most intense blood-red; sometimes crimson, purple-violet or white, dotted, striped, bordered and shaded with charming effect.

SINGLE MIXED.—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

DOUBLE MIXED.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

STATICE (Sea Lavender)

LATIFOLIA.—Splendid hardy perennial plants, either for the border or rockery, producing all summer panicles of small flowers, which can be dried and used for winter bouquets. Large deep-blue flowers; one foot. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.25.

STEVIA

SERRATA.—Free-blooming plants, bearing a multitude of fragrant pure white flowers; suitable for summer or winter blooming; largely used for cutting. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

STOKESIA CYANEA

(Corn Flower Aster)

Hardy perennial. Plants one to one and one-half feet in height, slightly branching. The flowers are delicate and beautiful. They are four to five inches across, resembling the cornflower, soft blue in color. It blooms from July until frost. It is easily grown from seed and does well in any open dry situation. Sow outdoors in spring. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., \$1.25.

SOLANUM

CAPSICASTRUM. (Jerusalem Cherry.) This is a very useful pot plant for winter decoration. It is of dwarf, branching habit, leaves small and oval shaped, bearing in the greatest profusion bright scarlet globular berries. Very ornamental; one foot. Tender Perennial. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

Sweet Sultans.—(See Centaurea.)

Snow-on-the-Mountain. (See Euphorbia.)

Snapdragon. (See Antirrhinum.)

SWEET PEAS

As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, sow the seed at a depth of six inches, in a trench which has been previously well prepared with manure to a depth of a foot or more. Cover the seed with an inch of soil; then, when the shoots appear thin out as necessary, and as the plants grow gradually fill the trench until nearly up to the level of the surrounding ground, the slight depression being left to retain moisture. Support the vines on brush or wire netting. Close picking of the flowers prolongs the season of bloom.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

The characteristics of Spencer Sweet Peas are: vigorous vines, attaining a height of six to ten feet; very long, strong stems; immense waved flowers; new and beautiful colors in wonderful combinations. The varieties listed below (with one or two exceptions where the flowers are medium in size, but esteemed for the beauty of their coloring) posses these characteristics.

APPLE BLOSSOM.—One of the most charming varieties we have ever grown. Exquisite waved flowers with standards of bright rose and wings of blush rose.

BLANCHE FERRY SPENCER.—Identical in color to the popular pink and white Blanche Ferry; immense wavy flowers.

COUNTESS SPENCER.—A lovely clear pink, shading deeper at the edges, the original of this type.

ELFRIDA PEARSON.—The finest and largest blush pink.

FIERY CROSS.—Fiery Cross has all the appearance of live fire, the coloring being a scorching fire-red or scarlet, without any shading, and which scintillates and glitters in bright sunlight, thus adding a glowing fire-like sheen which radiates over the flower. It does not scorch or burn.

HERCULES.—Bright rose shaded mauve. A giant even among Spencers.

KING EDWARD SPENCER.—Bright crimson-scarlet of largest size. A fine variety.

KINK WHITE.—Sometimes known as "The Perfect" White Spencer, superior in size, form and substance to all other white sorts; of vigorous growth.

MARGARET ATLEE.—The best rich pink. A giant in size and a strong grower.

MRS. ARNOLD HITCHCOCK. (New.)—Pale pink flushed with salmon on a cream ground.

WEDGEWOOD.—Flowers of good size, and a fine shade of Wedgewood blue; wings well waved; very free flowering; considered by sweet pea experts to be the very finest blue variety yet introduced.

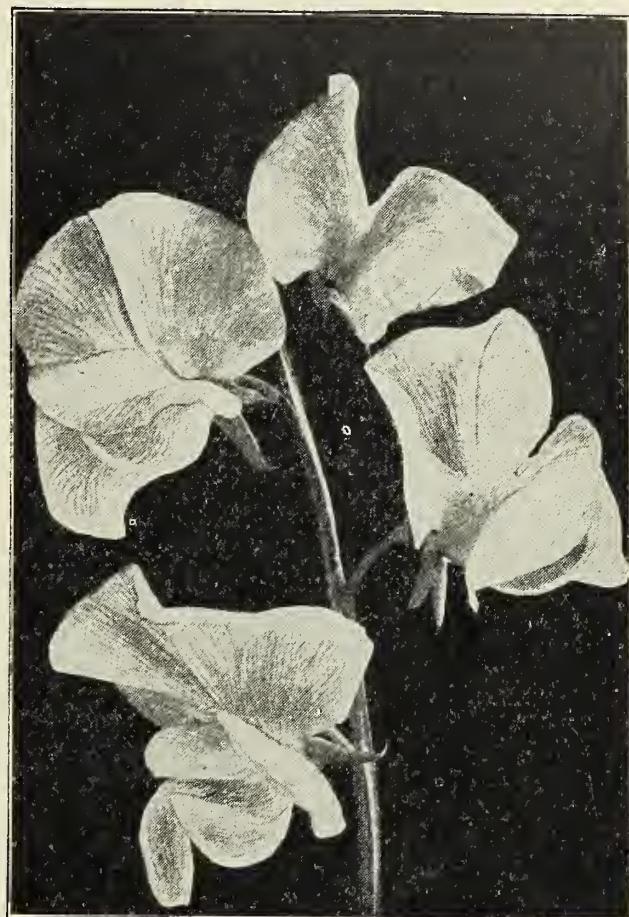
R. F. FELTON.—Exquisite, soft lavender blue with slight suffusion of rose. Flowers of largest size.

PRICE.—Any of the above varieties. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.50.

Special Mixture Spencer Sweet Peas

SILVER GILT MEDAL MIXTURE.—This mixture is a beautiful blend of the 75 varieties of Spencer which made up the display at the exposition of the American Sweet Pea Society, held at the Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco,

and which was awarded the Silver Gilt Medal of the National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain. It includes all the best standard varieties and all the very latest novelties such as Mrs. Tom Jones, Picture, Royal Scot, etc. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.25.



Sweet Peas

Grandiflora Sweet Peas

ECKFORD'S CHOICE MIXED.—It embraces the finest American and Eckford varieties, as well as the latest novelties, and will produce a great abundance of giant flowers or beautiful colors. Some are edged, mottled, blended, flaked and striped. Without exception, this is the very finest mixture it is possible to make. We recommend that our customers buy these seeds by weight and plant liberally. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Early or Winter Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

While the following varieties are especially adapted for forcing under glass for winter and early spring blooming, they are also valuable for outdoor culture, coming into bloom five or six weeks earlier than the regular Spencer or Orchid flowered types.

ENCHANTRESS.—Bright rose pink.

SNOWSTORM.—White; extra large.

MAUVE BEAUTY.—Rosy mauve.

MRS. A. A. SKAACH.—Clear, light pink.

EARLY KING.—Bright crimson.

PRICE.—Any of the above varieties. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

INOCULATION.—We cannot recommend too strongly that sweet pea seed be treated with Inoculation Bacteria before planting. We have had it prepared especially for this crop. It is easy to treat the seed and in nearly all cases will produce a most wonderful improvement in the growth and flowering this crop. All legumes have to make a large amount of nodules on the roots to make a thrifty growth.

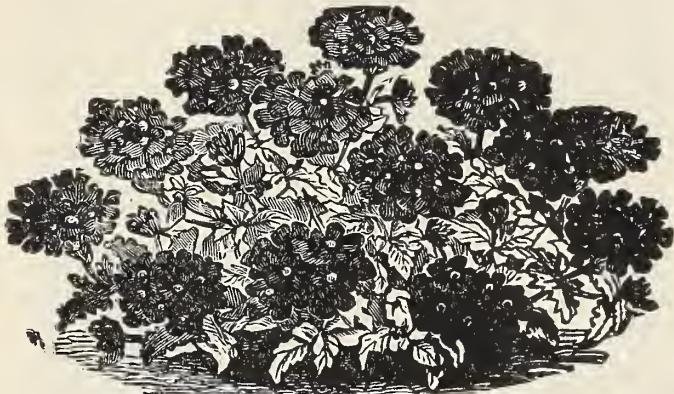
THUNBERGIA (Black-Eyed Susan)

Beautiful, rapid-growing annual climbers, preferring a warm, sunny situation; used extensively in hanging-baskets, vases, low fences, etc.; with pretty flowers in buff, white, orange, etc.; with dark eyes; mixed colors. Half-hardy annual. 4 feet. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c.

VERBENA

The Verbena is an ideal bedder. It is a very graceful plant with handsome foliage, each specimen carpeting a space three to four inches in diameter. The large trusses of flowers are freely borne, and are of almost every color imaginable, varying from purest white to indigo-blue, or brightest red, passing through all the intermediate shades of rose, lilac, amaranth, purple, crimson, brown, etc. The flowers are usually self-colored, but many are striped, shaded and bordered with a second color, or have a contrasting eye or star. Half-hardy Annual.

MAMMOTH FANCY.—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c; 1 oz., 75c.



Verbena

VINCA (Madagascar Periwinkle or Old Maid)

Ornamental, free-blooming plants and one of the most satisfactory flowering bedding plants we have. It is best to start the seed early indoors or in a hot-bed, but they begin blooming in August from seed sown out of doors in May, or as soon as the ground is warm, continuing until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the winter; a fine cut flower, every bud opening when placed in water; two feet. **Tender Annual.** (See cut.)

ROSEA.—Rose, dark eye. Pkt., 10c.

ALBA ROSEA.—White, crimson eye. Pkt., 10c.

ALBA PURA.—Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

MIXED.—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c.

WALLFLOWER

Tender perennial, living outdoors in winter in a mild climate, but not hardy in the North, where they must be wintered in cold frames. The plants are one and one-half feet tall, and have woody stems. The flowers are of velvety texture, have a rich and spicy odor, and are borne on spikes. The colors are yellow, crimson, purple, apricot and reddish-brown.

CHOICE MIXED.—Single flowering. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c.

WILD CUCUMBER

(*Echinocystis Lobata*)

This is one of the quickest growing climbers on our list. Should be sown late in the fall or very early in the spring. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white fragrant flowers followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For a trellis or pillar, no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. **Hardy Annual.** Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

XERANTHEMUM

(Everlasting, or Immortelle)

DOUBLE MIXED.—Bright and pretty "Everlasting" with silvery foliage and silky flowers in pink, white and purple. **Half-hardy Annual.** Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 50c.

Giant-Flowered Double Zinnias

A special strain of this grand old favorite free and continuous flowering annual, which produces flowers of colossal size, specimens measuring from five to six inches across being not unusual. Plants are of extremely robust habit, attaining a height of about three feet and bearing on long strong stems numerous semi-globular, mostly very double flowers, all of the largest size, making them of great value in large beds, borders, etc.; grown under unfavorable conditions they remain in bloom from early summer to late autumn.

SPECIAL MIXTURE.—Finest colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

New Double Dahlia-Flower Zinnia

This splendid new Zinnia will greatly increase the popularity of this flower. The plants are of strong vigorous habit from two and one-half to three feet high, producing mammoth flowers four to six inches across by two and one-half to three inches deep, similar in shape to the double decorative dahlia. The range of colors include not only the usual shades, but is describable only with the aid of a color chart. As the result of careful selection the size, form and coloring have been greatly improved the past season.

SPECIAL MIXTURE.—A well blended mixture containing all the latest novelties. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c; 1 oz., \$3.00.



ASSORTED-ZINNIAS

Double Giant Picotee Zinnias

A new distinct and striking class. The flowers are in shades of orange, flesh, lemon, pink and cerise, each petal distinctly tipped with various shades of darker color, making most attractive combinations.

MIXED.—All colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.00.

CURLED or CRESTED.—A fine strain, with large double flowers of perfect form; petals twisted, curled and crested into fantastic and graceful forms. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; oz., \$1.00.

TALL DOUBLE ZINNIAS.—Flowers of good size; height, two and one-half feet.

MIXED.—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c.

Summer Flowering Bulbs and Roots

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

(Elephant's Ear)

One of the most effective plants in cultivation for the flower border, or for planting out upon the lawn. It will grow in any garden soil, and is of the easiest culture. It should be planted in a rich compost, where it will obtain plenty of water. Foliage light green. (See cut.)

MONSTER BULBS.—12-14 inches in circumference. Each, 50c; doz., \$5.00; 100, \$35.00.

MAMMOTH BULBS.—9-11 inches in circumference. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$18.00.

FIRST SIZE BULBS.—7-9 inches in circumference. Each 15c; doz., \$1.25; 100c, \$10.00.

SECOND SIZE BULBS.—5-7 inches in circumference. Each 8c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.



Caladium Esculentum

They do well in all sections of the country, and stand preeminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. Cannas should be planted in good rich garden soil mixed with half of old rotten stable manure, by the end of May, when danger from frost is past. Water sparingly for first two weeks after planting. When growing freely, water liberally. Set the plants about 18 inches apart each way, and if more than one kind is used be careful to plant the taller growing kinds in the center and the dwarf ones along the edge. This applies to planting in beds. **Dormant Roots**, as listed.



Named Varieties

KING HUMBERT.—Truly a king among cannas, because of its majestic growth, which is doubly enhanced by its massive truss of coppery scarlet flowers. The foliage is deep bronze, very broad, and a wonderful robust habit, growing four and one-

half feet high; splendid as a center planting, edged with yellow, green leaved cannas or vice versa. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT (Queen Helen).—This is a sport of the well-known bronze-leaved variety, but this sort has green foliage; about four and one-half feet high, with masses of golden yellow flowers, dotted red; occasionally some will be streaked red. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

THE PRESIDENT.—This splendid new variety produces immense flowers of a rich, glowing scarlet; superior in quantity and quality of bloom to any other red variety; green foliage; three and one-half feet. Each 20c; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.

METEOR.—Of compact growth; broad green foliage, surmounted with large heads of bright red flowers; grows about four and one-half feet high. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

LOUISIANA.—Very large, beautiful, vivid, scarlet, orchid-like flowers, often measuring five to six inches across. Foliage a glossy green, edged with a narrow purple band; six feet. Each, 8c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN.—Yellow, spotted crimson; green foliage; five feet high. Each, 8c; doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

RICHARD WALLACE.—Light yellow, green foliage. Four and one-half feet. A free and continuous bloomer. Each, 8c; doz., 75c; 100, 5.00.

VENUS.—One of the softest and most delicately colored varieties that has yet been introduced. The flowers are of fair size, of a soft rosy pink, with a pretty mottled border of creamy yellow. The plant always presents a clean, fresh appearance; green foliage; three and one-half feet. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS

DAHLIAS

Our list this season has again been thoroughly revised. Many of the older varieties of dahlias have been omitted and superseded by others that are much superior. The natural season for the dahlia to be at its best is during September and October; in fact, effort to get superior blooms before that time should not be attempted. To get large flowers, the plants should be disbudded up to August 1st.

Spade or plow the ground to a depth of about ten inches. As a fertilizer, use either well-rotted stable manure, or, better still, sheep manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. When the soil is properly prepared, dig a hole, six inches deep, in which to plant the dahlias. The bulbs should be laid down flat and covered to a depth of four inches. Every dahlia should have from two and one-half to three feet space and at least four feet between the rows.

Cactus Dahlias

In Cactus Dahlias the flowers have long twisted petals terminating in points. Some have petals nearly straight, others gracefully incurved. In the hybrid Cactus type, the flowers are broad and flat, of great depth, individual petals of florets being long and broad, moderately quilled, terminating in points, arranged in exact regularity.

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE.—Deep salmon-pink marked with amber. A dependable variety, early and free blooming. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

FLORADORA.—Dark red, extremely brilliant; a free-blooming variety. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

KALIF.—Gigantic pure scarlet flowers, which frequently measure nine inches in diameter. Blooms are held erect on long, strong stems, which makes the variety desirable for cutting. Each, 60c; doz., \$6.00.

KRIEMHILDE.—Outer petals delicate pink which gradually shades to a pure white center. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

GOLDEN GATE.—Deep golden yellow with distinct shades of fawn; large blooms on long, heavy stems. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Decorative Dahlias

The blooms of the Decorative Dahlias generally are larger than those of the other classes, while in form they vary between the Show and Cactus types.

DELICE.—Brilliant pink; possibly the brightest of this color in the whole Dahlia list; flowers are of good size and borne on long stems. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

HORTULANUS FIET.—A splendid new Dahlia. Flowers very large, full, very regularly formed, petals folded to form points. The coloring is beautiful and distinct, deep shrimp-pink overlaid pale pure mauve, each petal daintily and quite distinctly tipped gold, and suffused gold at base. Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50.



Dahlias

MINA BURGLE.—Flowers very large, of perfect form; petals extremely long and rather narrow, sharply pointed, arranged with utmost regularity. Flowers always full to the center, never showing green in center. Deep blood-red, very pure and clear. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

PRINCESS JULIANA.—One of the earliest pure white varieties, but continues to bloom for a long season; flowers are quite large and borne well above the foliage, on stiff wiry stems. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

YELLOW COLOSSE.—Flower very large and full, perfectly formed, with very broad cup-shaped petals. Deep primrose-yellow. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Peony-Flowered Dahlias

GEISHA.—An effective combination of scarlet and gold, with the petals peculiarly twisted and curled. Each, 75c; doz., \$7.50.

Show Dahlias

A. D. LIVONI.—Soft pink; flowers perfectly round, like a ball, with each petal tightly quilled. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

CUBAN GIANT.—(Giant.) Flowers six to seven inches in diameter, dark, glowing crimson shaded maroon. A tall, strong grower with projecting stems. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.—A sterling variety, being the earliest and freest flowering primrose-yellow. In the bloom early and late. Long stiff stems, fine for cutting. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

STORM KING.—Pure white, possibly the most reliable white show variety; the earliest of all to bloom, with flowers on long stems. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS



Gladioli

GLADIOLI

In diversity, beauty and magnificence, no flower which can be so easily grown and with which success is so nearly certain, can at all times compare with the Gladiolus. The range of coloring and markings is practically unlimited, and especially since the introduction of the thousands of new seedlings, may the claim be made that the varieties are numberless. As a cut flower for vases, within the scope of the amateur no other flowers equal the Gladiolus in striking and effective appearance. And in lasting quality but few, if any, compare. If the spikes are cut when only the lower flowers are open they will last for a week, the upper buds opening when kept in fresh water as well or better than when left to open outdoors.

Culture.—Plant in full exposure to the sun. A light, moist soil one year from sod is the most desirable, but the Gladiolus thrives well in nearly all soils, the exception being a stiff, clayey one. While soil should be well enriched, avoid using fresh manure; use only that which is well rotted. Much the better way is to use land that was well manured the previous year, using none at the time of planting, but giving afterward one or two applications of commercial fertilizer. If possible avoid planting in the same place for three years.

If space is limited, bulbs may be planted in double rows, four inches between the rows and two inches apart in the row; they are, however, more generally planted in single rows about one foot apart, two, three or four inches deep, according to size. The first planting may be made by the middle of April, and successive ones till the first of June, but for the late planting bulbs should be reserved.

The Best Named Varieties

All selected first size bulbs

AMERICA.—The most popular gladiolus, of an ideal color and strong growth. Exquisite soft lilac-rose flowers tinted lavender. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.75.

BARON HULOT.—The popular dark violet-blue gladiolus, very dark on petal tips, a rich pansy-violet. Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

GLORY OF HOLLAND.—A beautiful large pure white flower with very faint flakes or rose. Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

HALLEY.—Its early-blooming is its main feature, although the rich growth and wonderful development of its fine salmon-pink flowers has given it also a first place among the popular gladioli. Doz., 65c; 100, \$4.50.

MRS. FRANCIS KING.—A fine light scarlet flower, wide open and of enormous size. A splendid cut flower and excellent keeper. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.75.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON.—One of the leaders among better gladioli, indeed a remarkable showy and attractive flower. Salmon pink with conspicuous claret blotch. Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

NIAGARA.—Beautiful cream colored variety, primrose-yellow throat, good spike. Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

PEACE.—A very attractive gladiolus. A very large white flower, feathered pale violet on interior petals. Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

ROUGE TORCH.—Pure white with very pale rose suffusion by reflection on upper petals. Lower petals with deep carmine-rouge torch in center. Flower well opened. Three and one-fourth inches. Anthers practically white. Showy and attractive. Doz., \$1.25; 100, \$9.00.

SCHWABEN.—A pure canary yellow; very strong growth, a sturdy plant. Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

WAR.—Deep scarlet, paler in throat. Arched type. A very late variety of one of the best in red gladioli. Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

Gladiolus in Mixture

Our mixtures offered below are made up of fine varieties, not the common sorts, which produce themselves so freely, and are all strictly selected first size bulbs, and are sure to give satisfactory results.

EXHIBITION MIXED.—Many of the better varieties and latest novelties are included in this mixture; it comes in first size bulbs, producing sturdy plants with a wide range of colors and shades. Doz., 50c; 100, \$3.50.

ORDINARY MIXTURE.—Containing the best varieties for cut flowers, all shades are represented in this mixture. Doz., 40c; 100, \$3.00.

NOTICE TO MARKET FLORIST'S

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS

LILIES

No class of plants capable of being cultivated out of doors possesses so many charms. Rich and varied in color, stately and handsome in habit, profuse in variety, and of delicious fragrance, they stand out prominently from all other hardy plants, and no herbaceous border, however select, should be without a few of its best sorts. With a well selected selection, Lillies may be had in bloom from June till October.

Culture.—They should be planted in good, rich, loamy soil, abundantly mixed with very rotten cow manure. Plant about four inches deep, and during the winter it is advisable to cover the surface of the bed with a thin layer of manure, which will not only afford a slight protection to the bulbs, but will materially enrich the soil. In spring the manure may either be removed or dug in between the rows.

Pot Culture.—The best soil to use is a rich loam, with the addition of one-third well-rotted manure. Select a large sized pot, say eight or ten inches, so as to allow of deep planting—a most essential matter where there are upper roots to protect. Dust a little charcoal about the bulb to keep it fresh, and cover at least two inches with soil.

After potting, one of the most important things to observe is the proper placing of the pots containing the bulbs. Like all other bulbs, to get the best results in flowering, the pots must be filled with roots before the top starts to grow; and to do this, they must be placed in some cool place and excluded from the light, until, on examination the roots are found to be formed around the ball of earth.

Prices on single bulbs are postpaid. By the dozen or hundred, they will be forwarded at expense of purchaser.

Note.—Our *Candidum*, *Harrisii* and *Regale* Lillies will not be ready for delivery until after the middle of August.

JAPANESE LILIES

AURATUM (Golden Banded.)—Enormous, measuring frequently eight to twelve inches across; pure white, spotted crimson; each petal is marked in the center with a band of yellow; delightfully fragrant; a single stem produces on an average from eight to fifteen flowers; blooms in August. Large bulbs, eight to nine inches in circumference. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM.—The best late flowering pure white hardy garden lily; of easy culture. The slender graceful stems and foliage are set off to wonderful advantage by the glistening pure white blooms clustered from six to ten around the stems; height, four feet; blooms August and September. Large bulbs, eight to nine inches in circumference. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM.—An enormous flower, rich deep pink spotted crimson; the form of flower is recurved like "Speciosum Album;" height, three feet; flowers in August. Large bulbs, eight to nine inches in circumference. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.



Lillium Speciosum

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM or ROSEUM.—Delicate pink, almost white, spotted red; one of the old garden favorites; very hardy; height, three feet; flowers in August and September. Large bulbs, eight to nine inches in circumference. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

PEONIES

Among all the perennials none are more popular than the peonies. One may have pure white blooms, white flecked with crimson, light pink, deep red, combinations of white and red, flowers that are full double, that are semi-double, and that are single. By careful selecting the varieties, with regard to time of blooming, your garden may have flowers from the latter part of May until early July. After once planted, they need but little care, and will throw up shoots year after year with increasing quantities. It is important to have the soil spaded from 15 to 18 inches deep and to incorporate a small quantity of well-rotted manure, but it should not come in contact with the tubers; also be sure that the "eyes" are not more than three inches below the surface of the soil. Two-year plants, three to five eyes in the following varieties:

FESTIVA MAXIMA.—About the largest and undoubtedly the most popular peony of all. High-built flowers borne on long, stiff stems; the purest white, inner petals slightly tipped crimson. Each, 60c; doz., \$7.00.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.—Brilliant, velvety cerise-red. Each, 60c; doz., \$7.00.

MADAME CALOT.—Light pink. Each, 60c; doz., \$7.00.

NOTICE TO FLORISTS

We wish to state that we furnish nothing but the best for your trade; the same goods that we have built our retail trade on. Our prices are exceptionally low when the quality of goods is considered, and we know that if we are given a trial you will continue one of our satisfied customers. Write us for quotations, using your business letter head.

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND ROOTS



TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant and beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs. For flowering in the open border, plant about the first of May.

EXCELSIOR PEARL.—Mammoth bulbs. Robust stem and long spikes of flowers, which are more double and twice as large as those of the old sort. Doz., 60c; 100, \$4.25.

TRITOMA (Red-Hot Poker).

PFITZERI.—An improved type of most perfect form, and showing a marked predominance of scarlet, the opened flower petals merely being rimmed with orange. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

MALLOW MARVELS.—Meehan's Mallow Marvels are similar in shape and growth to Hibiscus, Crimson Eye. The gigantic flowers, reaching a diameter of eight to ten inches, range in color from fiery crimson through various shades of red, pink, to purest white.

MIXED COLORS.—Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

We handle Bulbs and Roots in large quantities. Write for special prices, if you use in quantity, shall be pleased to quote you promptly.

GRANDMOTHER'S HARDY GARDEN 'MUMS

The fragrant, reliable, old fashioned chrysanthemums that reigned supreme in the garden corners and alongside the house, in our grandmother's home.

HARDY.—Red, white, pink and yellow. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

GERMAN IRIS

The German Iris is among the most desirable and easiest grown of our spring-flowering hardy plants, producing in May showy flowers of exquisite coloring, combining the richest and most delicate tints. For best results plant in a well-drained, sunny position, barely covering the roots.

GENUINE PALLIDA DALMATICA.—The Queen of the German Iris. Immense, clear, light blue flowers. Very rank grower and very fragrant. Undoubtedly the best individual Iris in cultivation. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

LOHENGRIN.—Standards and fall uniform shade of cattleya rose. Very large. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

IRIS KING.—Standards lemon-yellow; falls deep satiny brown with broad margin of golden yellow. Very large and rank grower. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

MRS. NEUBRONNER.—Deep golden yellow without marks or shadings; very fine. Each 25c; doz., \$2.50.

NOTICE

Our Annual Fall Bulb Catalogue will be ready for mailing the 1st of September, furnishing a complete assortment of Bulbs and Plants for fall plantings, also Sundries, Fertilizers, etc.

If you desire this catalogue
please send us your name
at once



Nothing will produce a greater transformation at a small cost than the liberal use of vines. Unlike the bush shrubs, they do not require much room or foothold for successful culture. Nothing would add more to the beauty of our cities than the covering of thousands of bare walls, business blocks, factories and out buildings with ivies and other vines.

AMPHELOPSIS, Veichii (Boston Ivy).—A Japanese variety similar to the American, but of slower and more dense growth, forming a sheet of green. Deservedly the most popular of all the ivies. Two-year old. Each, 40c.

CLEMATIS

JACKMANNI.—Large flowered, velvety purple. Very free bloomer and the most popular of the large flowering type. July and August. One-year old. Each, \$1.00.

PANICULATA.—Flowers are very fragrant; pure white, borne in immense sheets in September. The foliage is green and handsome and retained until very late in the season, furnishing a desirable shade. Should be grown on trellis and when thoroughly established will cover a trellis 10 or 15 feet high and half as wide in a single season; deservedly the most popular of all flowering vines. Two-year old. Each, 50c.

BITTER SWEET

(*Celastrus Scandens*)

A native vine; glossy foliage and large clusters of orange crimson fruit retained all winter. Each, 50c.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

(*Aristolochia Siphon*)

Broad, heavy, rich green leaves, making a splendid vine for screen or shade; brownish flowers resembling a pipe, hence the name; a beautiful, clean, healthy vine, which should be more largely planted. One-year old. Each, \$1.00.

HONEYSUCKLE

HALLEANA (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle).—A small, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure, white, sweet scented flowers changing to straw color. The freest bloomer and best climbing variety of all. July to September. Each, 40c.

MADEIRA, or MIGNONETTE VINE.—An old-fashioned, popular vine, covering a large space in a short time. Fleshy heart-shaped leaves of a light green, and numerous racemes of feathery white flowers of delicious fragrance. Protect with litter in this latitude. Strong tubers. Each, 10c; 3, 25c; doz., 75c.

TRUMPET FLOWER

(*Bignonia Radicans*)

A robust, woody vine with large, compound leaves and large, orange scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers, produced in clusters; desirable for rockeries, covering old stumps and trees. Each, 50c.

VINCA—MYRTLE

CAERULEA MINOR.—Blue flowering trailing evergreen vine, especially suitable for shady locations where grass or other plants will not grow. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

WISTARIA

A very hardy vine, producing flowers in long, pendulous, grape-like clusters. They require considerable age before they are at their best; especially desirable for pergolas.

SINENSIS.—(Chinese Wistaria).—Pale lavender, very free flowering. Each, 75c.

For larger quantities—write for special prices.

We do not guarantee or replace plants, shrubs or trees, at prices quoted.

HARDY ROSES

Whenever possible, roses should be planted in a sunny, open place in rich clay loam. Under these conditions they will be much less subject to injurious insects or diseases. All roses should be planted rather deep as an additional protection from cold weather, and well mulched during the winter and closely pruned at the time of planting. The lack of proper pruning at planting time is the cause of most of the loss incident to transplanting. Liberal use of liquid manure during the growing season will greatly increase the bloom. Our stock is largely budded on the Manetti, which produces a much stronger bush and more flowers than where grown on their own roots. Care should be taken, however, that the Manetti sprouts are not allowed to grow and dwarf the grafted part.

RAMBLER ROSES

This is a very hardy class, embracing now a large variety of colors and of the best type for porches and trellises. The individual flowers are small, as a rule, but the clusters are large and showy.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—One of the earliest introductions which has been very extensively planted. It is of vigorous habit with handsome, shiny green foliage, producing in abundance, clusters of the brightest crimson, semi-double roses.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—Next to the crimson Rambler we consider this the best rambler rose. It is a strong, rapid grower, even more trailing than the Crimson Rambler, with bright, shiny leaves, rarely affected with mildew; flowers produced in large clusters; rich, bright pink; individual flowers very double; the best of its color.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class blooms profusely in June, producing large flowers with long stems. Most of the varieties also bloom quite freely during the summer and fall, the amount of late bloom depending largely upon the thriftiness of the plant.

EUGENE FURST.—Rich velvety crimson, large, full and fragrant. Splendid foliage for a dark rose.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKE.—A new, free flowering white. Large, fragrant and very desirable.

MRS. J. H. LAING.—Soft, delicate pink; flowers of fine form, produced on long stems, exceedingly fragrant. One of the most persistent and free flowering varieties.

PAUL NEYRON.—Deep rose color. One of the largest flowered varieties in cultivation and a free and persistent bloomer.

PERSIAN YELLOW.—A hardy, bright yellow June rose.

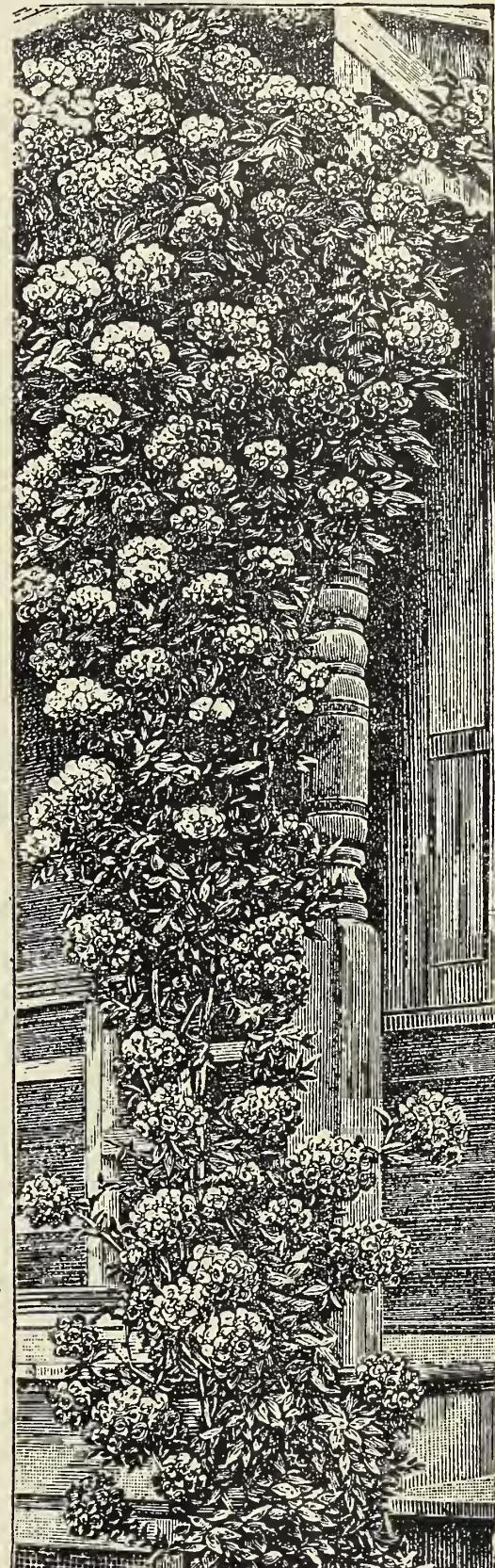
Strong two-year old plants. Each, 75c; doz., \$7.00.

HARDY EVERBLOOMING ROSES

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.—The finest brilliant red, everblooming garden rose. A free grower and sweetly fragrant.

HIS MAJESTY.—Dark crimson.

WHITE KILLARNEY.—A pure white sport from the pink parent; long in bud and of fine form.



Crimson Rambler

LOS ANGELES.—A remarkable new rose of American origin. Long-stemmed, luminous flamed-pink flowers, shaded with coral and gold. Large, perfectly formed, fragrant. Price, \$1.00.

OPHELIA.—Salmon flesh, shaded with rose and with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange-yellow blendings; large, fragrant and of perfect shape.

Strong two-year old plants of any of the above. Each, 75c; doz., \$7.00. Except where noted.

We do not guarantee or replace plants, shrubs or trees at prices quoted.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS

DECIDUOUS

Nearly all of the Deciduous Shrubs are perfectly hardy and can be transplanted either in the fall or spring, as is most convenient. The stock which we offer is strong, field grown, frequently transplanted and will give quick results.

BERBERIS. Thunbergii. (Japanese Barberry.)—One of the most beautiful shrubs either for hedging or general purposes. It is of a neat, compact growth and the foliage is beautiful at all times, and in the fall turns to a most brilliant crimson color. The plant is covered with bright scarlet berries all the fall and winter. It seldom grows over four feet high. 15 inches. Each 35c; 10, \$3.25.

BUDDLEYA. (Butterfly Shrub or Summer Lilac.) Variabilis Magnifica.—Flowers continuously all season. The flower racemes are composed of many little blossoms in the shape and color of lilacs. Each, 25c; 10, \$3.25.

CALYCANTHUS (Floridus)

(Sweet Scented Shrub or Carolina Allspice)

One of the most desirable of shrubs, bearing sweet scented flowers of a chocolate color. They bloom in June and at intervals thereafter. The wood is also fragrant. Height, two to three feet. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.00.

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

RED FLOWERING.—A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red. Blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees. Two to three feet. Each, \$1.25; 10, \$10.00.

DEUTZIA

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.—A beautiful sort with large double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinged with rose. It excels all older sorts in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of flowers and vigorous habit. Early blooming. Two to three feet. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.00.

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell

A beautiful shrub of moderate size which is literally covered with pendulous golden yellow bell-shaped flowers very early in spring before the leaves.

FORTUNEII.—Of up-right growth, deep green foliage, flowers bright yellow. Two to three feet. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.00.

HYDRANGEA

ABORESCENS GRANDIFLORA.—Also called "Snowball Hydrangea and Hills of Snow." A new variety, the blooms are very largest size of pure snow-white color. It comes in bloom just after the passing of the early spring shrubs and extends over a long season from early June through August. A perfectly hardy and very superior sort. Two to three feet. Each, 75c; 10, \$7.00.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.—A large white flowered variety which bears in many pyramidal panicles its immense clusters of blooms. It is well known; makes a fine show; grows from eight to ten feet. Blooms in August and September when very few shrubs are in bloom. Two to three feet. Each, 75c; 10, \$7.00.

LILAC—Syringa

Well known and beautiful shrubs which are indispensable both as ornamental plants and for cutting. Most of them have a delicious fragrance.

PURPLE.—The common variety of our gardens, which is so popular. Makes a good sized shrub and is very free flowering. Three to four feet. Each, 60c.

WHITE.—Similar in growth and characteristics to the Purple, excepting it has pure white blossoms. Two to three feet. Each, 60c.

Mock Orange, Philadelphus Syringa

These are invaluable shrubs of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome beautiful white flowers produced in great profusion in June.

GORDONIANUS.—Vigorous grower, eventually becoming a small tree if not cut back; very profuse bloomer; flowers large, slightly fragrant, pearly white and produced in large clusters; especially desirable for its late blooming. Three to four feet. Each, 60c.

CORONARIUS FOLIIS AUREUS (Golden-leaved Syringa).—A very pretty, compact plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage, retaining its color throughout the entire season; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs; presenting a pleasing and striking contrast with purple-leaved shrubs. One and one-half to two feet. Each, \$1.00.

SNOWBALL (Viburnum)

COMMON (Sterillis).—A well known and favorite shrub, of large size, which bears large globe shaped clusters of pure white sterile flowers the latter part of May. Two to three feet. Each, 60c; 10, \$5.00.

SPIREA

VAN HOUTTEI. (Improved Bridal Wreath.)—This is without a doubt the most beautiful and useful of shrubs. Always effective if planted singly or in groups on the lawn, in front of the porch, in shrub borders or in a hedge. Handsome throughout the entire season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom. Clusters of white florets are set close among the drooping stems. Three to four feet. Each, 60c; 10, \$5.00.

SPIREA

PANTICULA ROSEA.—Small growing shrub with first leaves and new growth in the spring brilliantly tipped with crimson, later turning to green; flowers pink produced in large panicles in June. Three to four feet. Each 60c; 10 for \$5.00.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS

WEIGELA

A shrub of erect habit while young but gradually spreading and drooping as they acquire age. They bear enormous clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers of all shapes and colors from pure white to red, extremely effective for borders and groups of trees and for margins.

EVA RATHKE.—Flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. One and one-half to two feet. Each, 75c.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED.—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs one and one-half to two feet. Each, 60c.

HEDGE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*).—Its foliage is a rich dark-green, and is nearly evergreen, remaining on the plant until mid-winter. It is of free growth and succeeds under the most adverse conditions, such as under dense shade of trees. The most advantageous manner of planting is in double rows, the two rows being about eight inches apart. The plants should be set 12 to 15 inches apart in the row, alternating the plants. In order to secure a dense hedge from the base up, the plants should be severely pruned the first two seasons. 18 to 24 inches. Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$7.00.

ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR THE LAWN

WEEPING TREES

MULBERRY, TEAS' WEEPING.—The most graceful hardy weeping tree in existence. Forms a perfect-shaped head and the slender branches grow downward parallel with the stem, forming an umbrella-like shape. It takes the foremost place among weeping trees; has beautiful foliage and luscious fruit, is hardy, enduring cold of the North and the heat of the South, safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting. Two-year heads. Each, \$3.00.

BIRCH (Cut-leaf Weeping).—A tree of wonderful grace and beauty. Tall, slender, drooping branches and delicately cut leaves. It colors brilliantly in the fall. Its bare white trunk and

branches make a beautiful winter picture. Six to eight feet. Each, \$3.25.

CATALPA BUNGEI (*Umbrella Catalpa*).—Grafted on stems six to seven feet high, it makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lay like shingles on a roof, always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; desirable for lawns, park and cemetery planting. Two-year heads. Six to eight feet. Each, \$3.00.

CATALPA SPECIOSA.—A handsome, rapid growing tree, with large, bright green foliage. Valuable for lawn and street planting. Eight to ten feet. Each, \$2.00.

EVERGREEN TREES

On account of the large demand for evergreens, we have made arrangements with one of the best evergreen specialists in the country, whereby we are able to offer the following list of evergreens. These are largely American stock and the quality is the best that now can be supplied. We have tried to make prices as reasonable as possible and if you contemplate further plantings, would advise placing your order at once while stocks are still fairly complete.

All of our evergreens are dug with a ball of earth around the roots and burlapped. This protects them in transit and this fact should be borne in mind by purchasers when comparing prices.

SPRUCE—*PICEA*

NORWAY (*Picea Excelsa*).—A strong, rapid growing pyramidal evergreen used largely for hedge purposes, ornamental plantings on large grounds and for Christmas tree purposes. Three feet. Each, \$1.75.

JUNIPER—*JUNIPERUS*

IRISH (*Juniper hibernica*).—Tall, erect, spiral-like evergreen much used in cemeteries; foliage deep green and very compact. Three feet. Each, \$2.25.

ARBOR VITAE—*THUYA*

AMERICAN (*Thuya occidentalis*).—A native variety easily grown and especially valuable for screens and hedges. It stands shearing the best of any evergreen and we know of hedges that are forty years old that are still in perfect condition. Three feet. Each, \$2.25.

ARBORVITAE PYRAMIDALIS

(*Thuya Occidentalis Pyramidalis*)

Suitable for tubs and possesses foliage of finer texture and more dense habit than the American Arborvitae. Three feet. Each, \$2.75.

FRUIT TREES

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones; the roots are more tender and fibrous and they bear transplanting better and are more apt to thrive; they can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the older ones in growth. If not prepared to plant when your stock arrives, "heel in" by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots and setting the trees therein, carefully pack the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to the sun and air. We do not guarantee to replace plants or trees.

APPLES

STANDARD

We can furnish all varieties usually catalogued, but the following list comprises the most valuable sorts:

Five to six feet. Each, \$1.00

RED ASTRACHAN.—Fruit of good medium size; yellow, largely covered with red, presenting a striped appearance; flesh white, often strongly tinged with red, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid and of good quality. One of the most beautiful early market apples. Ripens in August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. (White Transparent. Grand Sultan).—The tree is an upright grower and usually bears fruit the next year after planting. Fruit of medium size, pale, waxen yellow, pleasantly acid, tender and good, splendid for home and market. Ripens in July and August.

JONATHAN.—Fruit is medium sized, pale yellow, heavily flushed with red; the flesh is white, juicy, tender and mild sub-acid. Excellent quality. November to March.

DELICIOUS.—This is probably the best of the newer varieties, having been satisfactorily tested in many parts of the country. Fruit is brilliant dark red, shading to yellow at the blossom end. Flesh is crisp, fine grained and quite juicy; flavor slightly acid but very pleasing.

ROME BEAUTY.—The fruit is large and handsome, yellow and crimson cheek, tender, juicy, with yellow flesh; uniform in size, fine in appearance and of good quality. November to February.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP.—Fruit medium size, mostly covered with red on a yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, juicy, very tender and highly flavored. November to April, but will keep until May. A favorite apple for cider.

CRAB Apples do well on almost all soils. Trees are hardy and vigorous; come into bearing early and bear almost every year. Excellent for cider, vinegar and jelly.

HYSLOP.—Bears large crimson fruit in clusters. October.

CHERRIES, Sweet

Five to Seven feet. Each, \$1.50

BLACK TARTARIAN.—A beautiful purplish cherry of large size and superb quality, rich and juicy. Late June and July.

YELLOW SPANISH.—A large handsome sweet cherry; yellow with light red cheek, firm and delicious. Late June.

CHERRIES, Sour

Four to five feet. Each, \$1.25

EARLY RICHMOND.—Medium, dark red, fine quality.

MONTMORENCY.—Large, red fine flavor; finest acid cherry.

PLUMS

STANDARD ON PLUM STOCKS

Five to six feet. Each, \$1.50

LOMBARD.—A favorite for canning. Fruit is medium size, oval and violet red. Flesh is yellow, juicy, pleasant and good. Late August.

GERMAN PRUNE.—Medium, oval fruit, purple, fine quality.

PEARS

STANDARD

Five to six feet. Each, \$1.50

Pears should be included in all home orchards, as they will adapt themselves to as great a variety or soils as any other fruit.

BARTLETT.—One of the most popular sorts, both for home and market. It is large, handsome, waxy yellow with red blush, flesh buttery, rich, juicy and highly flavored. August and September.

SECKEL.—Small, yellowish brown, of rich, delicious flavor, very popular for dessert. August and September.

SHELDON.—Of the finest quality, rich and aromatic. Fruit is greenish russet with a red cheek, large size and somewhat flattened shape. September.

PEACHES

Four to five feet. Each, 60c.

If living on a farm, plant a small peach orchard for home use or a larger one for commercial purposes. If living on a city lot plant a peach tree in the back yard.

ELBERTA.—Large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality, very prolific; September.

ROCHESTER.—A new yellow freestone variety having the exceptional merits of being early, ripening about August 10th, extraordinary sweetness and early bearing. Some trees bear in two years from planting.

QUINCES

Four to five feet. Each, \$1.25

CHAMPION.—Fruit bright yellow; flesh very fragrant and tender; October.

GRAPE VINES

All Two-Year-Old Selected Stock

Each, 15c; 100, \$12.00

CONCORD.—The most popular and reliable grape in America; bunches large, shouldered and compact; flesh juicy; quality fair; very hardy, healthy and productive.

NIAGARA.—Best known of all the white grapes and most valuable; remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; berries and bunches large; ripens with Concord.

CURRANTS—Two-Year-Old Plants

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.75

PERFECTION (Red).—Very large, rivalling the Fay's in size; very early and heavy bearer, producing fruit the first year after planting.

SPRING STRAWBERRIES

25 plants, 50c; 100 plants, \$1.50

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

PROGRESSIVE.—100, \$2.50.

For larger qualities—write for special prices

BOTZUM'S FAMOUS LAWN GRASS SEEDS



HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

There is nothing more attractive around a home than a beautiful lawn. Nothing is such a constant source of pleasure and adds so to the value of the place at such a small cost. Without a lawn the flowers and plants about the home lose much of their attractiveness.

A lawn can be made by sodding, but much better and more satisfactorily by sowing the seed and at less expense. Sodding is expensive and rarely satisfactory. Sod is frequently cut from the roadside or some out-of-the-way pasture. It is generally poor in quality and full of weeds and unless very carefully laid will make an uneven surface and an unattractive lawn. To sow the seed is cheaper and better.

PREPARATION.—The soil should be deeply spaded or plowed, thoroughly pulverized and raked fine and smooth, removing all roots, stones, clods, trash, etc. If not properly graded it should be done now, allowing for water to drain off and not stand in pools. If the lawn is made of clay from recent excavations, it should be covered with three or four inches of good rich garden soil before the seed is sown.

FERTILIZERS.—Pulverized Sheep manure is thoroughly satisfactory for lawns. Unless stable manure is well decomposed it contains weed seeds. Sheep manure does not therefore is preferable. Use five to ten pounds to 200 square feet (according to soil) working it well into the soil at time of sowing seed.

SOWING.—Seed can be sown in the spring from February to May or in the fall from August to October. To get it evenly distributed half the seed should be sown one way, then cross and sow balance at right angles. The seed should be covered by raking or harrowing and then well rolled.

MOWING.—Cut the young grass for the first time when it is about one and one-half to two inches high with either a sharp scythe or a free running machine set high. It is most important to keep grass cut quite short from the very start, otherwise it will grow long and thin, instead of tillering out and covering the ground.

Never allow the grass, whether it be young or old, to grow long and ragged. Two inches may be considered the extreme length to which it should attain at any time of the year. It is not advisable to keep grass too closely cut during hot and dry weather.

RENOVATING.—If the grass is thin it is not necessary in most cases to plow up the entire lawn and reseed, though if it is choked with weeds and there is very little grass left it is decidedly preferable to plow up or spade up the entire lawn and seed over. Unless this is the case, however, raking over roughly with a sharp tooth rake and sowing more seed, will improve the lawn wonderfully. Grass usually dies out from lack of plant food, hence it is a good plan to apply sheep manure at the rate of 400 to 600 pounds per acre, applied in March, after the growing season has started.

QUANTITIES

FOR NEW LAWNS.—One pound sows 250 square feet (12 by 20). An acre requires five to six bushels (80 to 100 pounds).

FOR OLD LAWNS.—It will take about half as much seed as for a new lawn, depending on how thick a stand of grass there is, usually requiring two to three bushels per acre for renovating.

BOTZUM'S FAMOUS LAWN GRASS SEEDS

"CLEVELAND PARKS" LAWN SEED.—An unrivaled mixture of the purest and cleanest seed. It contains only the highest grade of grasses suitable for the purpose of making a beautiful, durable, lasting lawn. "Cleveland Parks" Lawn Grass Seed germinates quickly, roots deeply; this enables it to readily withstand the intense heat of summer and the cold in winter, showing a beautiful, rich green during the greater part of the year. It contains no annual grasses for a quick show, to the detriment of a permanent lawn, but has only those which are lasting and hardy. When a lawn is once established from our seed it lasts for years. From six to eight weeks' time is all that is required to form a close, thick turf of rich, velvety green. For a perfect and enduring lawn of closely interwoven, firm, elastic turf, which will flourish under varied conditions of soil and climate and show a luxuriant, rich green growth throughout the year. 1 lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50; 20 lbs., \$8.50.

FIFTH CITY LAWN SEED.—This mixture is prepared, as far as price will permit, on the same lines as our "Cleveland Parks." It is designed chiefly to meet a demand for a mixture somewhat lower in price for sowing various large areas and the less important places about the home, but is entirely adequate for all purposes. It comprises nearly all the varieties which form our "Cleveland Parks" though necessarily in slightly different proportions. Simply stated, Fifth City Lawn Seed is a good mixture. 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 20 lbs., \$6.50.

"PUTTING GREEN" MIXTURE.—It requires a very substantial turf for putting greens, and the mixture will answer the most critical demands. It contains all fine-bladed grasses of low growth and will produce a tough, thick and beautiful grass turf. Write for prices.

FAIR GREENS GOLF COURSE MIXTURE.—The grasses in this mixture will produce a rich green turf that will resist tramping and hard wear and will retain its color during the severest drought. Sow five bushels to the acre. 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50; 100 lbs., \$50.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. Fancy Cleaned (Poa pratensis).—Also known as June grass. It is one of the most valuable varieties for lawn purposes, and as a fine pasture grass is indispensable. It thrives in dry soils and retains its verdure during the hottest weather; it is the famous grass of Kentucky, and is regarded as the most valuable of all varieties. It is especially valuable from the fact that it starts early in the spring and furnishes good grazing until late in the fall. It requires, however, two to three years to become established, and should, therefore, be sown with other grasses. Our stock is the finest, heaviest and best matured seed, thoroughly recleaned. For lawns sow three to four bushels per acre, and for pasture from two to three bushels per acre. (14 lbs. per bushel.) 1 lb., 50c; 14 lbs., \$6.50.

CANADA BLUE GRASS. (Poa Compressa.) A celebrated perennial. Canadian variety, where it is extensively grown for pasture and hay. It succeeds best on clay soils, but will thrive on any soil and under practically any weather conditions. It is especially valuable in lawn grass mixtures. It has a flatter, shorter stem and bluer color than Kentucky Blue Grass. (14 lbs. per bushel.) Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. 1 lb., 40c; 14 lbs., \$4.75.

Pulverized Sheep Manure and Bone Meal are the best Fertilizers for Lawns. See Fertilizers.

We wish to emphasize the fact that one of the important essentials for success in building lawns, lies in the abundant use of Fertilizers, which should be applied at the rate of not less than 600 pounds per acre.

SHADY NOOK LAWN GRASS SEED.—Usually difficult to obtain a satisfactory growth of grass under trees and in shady places. For sowing in such places we recommend the use of this special mixture. It will quickly produce an abundant and even growth of beautiful green grass. The grasses used in making this special mixture are only those that are well adapted for growing in shade, and as it blends well with our regular lawn grass mixture, it may be used on those portions of the lawn which are shaded by trees, buildings, etc., thus covering the whole area with a rich green sward. 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 20 lbs., \$6.50.

CHOICE MIXED LAWN SEED.—A good mixture of grasses that are less expensive than those used in our other mixtures. 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 20 lbs., \$5.50.

White Clover for Lawns

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.—Grows naturally in pasture in a great variety of soils and situations and is an indispensable requisite in all parks and lawns. Sow eight pounds to the acre alone, or four pounds when used with other grasses. Best grade. 1 lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

RED TOP (Agrostis Vulgaris).—Also called Herd Grass in some sections. Valuable for either lawn mixtures, mixing in hay or permanent pasture grasses, or for sowing on lands subject to over flow and wash. It will do well on all classes of soil, but reaches perfection in a moist, rich soil, where it attains a height of two to two and one-half feet. The seed we offer is the Fancy Solid seed. Sow, if alone, 40 to 50 pounds per acre. Weight, about 30 pounds per bushel. 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Lolium Pereane).—Imported English Blue Grass. This variety is used exclusively for pasture and lawn mixtures. It is also valuable for shady places. Especially adapted for pasture as it will endure close cropping and is of strong, quick, successive after-growth. 40 pounds will sow an acre. (24 lbs. per bushel.) 1 lb., 25c; 12 lbs., \$2.50; 24 lbs., \$4.25.

PACEY'S PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.—A selection of Perennial Rye Grass, particularly well adapted for lawn and pasturage purposes, making a quick, leafy growth of fine texture. Sow 50 to 60 pounds per acre. (24 lbs. per bushel.) 1 lb., 30c; 12 lbs., \$3.00; 24 lbs., \$5.00.

CREEPING BENT GRASS. (Agrostis stolonifera). Especially valuable where close, thick, fine sod is desired—hence, valuable for putting greens and fine lawns. If sown alone requires four to five bushels per acre. (12 lbs. per bushel.) Ask for prices.

RED FESCUE (Festuca Rubra).—A creeping-rooted species, forming a close and lasting turf and especially adapted for dry sandy soils. It resists extreme drought and thrives on poor soils; also valuable for shady places in lawns as well as for golf-courses. 40 pounds to the acre. (24 lbs. per bushel.) Ask for prices.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL (*Cynosurus Cristatus*).—An excellent grass for hard, dry soils. Valuable for pasture and lawns as it is very hardy, tender, nutritious and relished by all stock. Sow 30 to 35 pounds per acre. (21 lbs. per bushel.) Write for prices.

ORCHARD GRASS, or ROUGH COCKSFOOT (*Dactylis Glomerata*).—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring, and remaining later in autumn than any other; it grows about two and one-half feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards, and valuable either for grazing or, if cut when in bloom, for hay. Sow 15 to 25 pounds to the acre. Weight, 14 pounds per bushel. 1 lb., 25c; 14 lbs., \$3.00.

Mixture of Grass and Clover Seed for Permanent Pastures.—This mixture is composed of a suitable selection of natural grasses and clovers best adapted for permanent pastures, and the kinds, as well as the qualities, are regulated according to the nature of the soil, situation and purpose for which they are sown. When ordering, please state whether soil is light, medium or heavy. It will take from two to three bushels to sow one acre. Weight, 16 pounds per bushel. 1 lb., 35c; 16 lbs., \$4.50.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS (*Poa nemoralis*). Root fibrous; flowers in June and July. This grass, as its name implies, is found naturally in woods and is well adapted for growing under trees. It is especially desirable, from its fine habit of growth, for sowing on shady lawns and under trees, on pleasure grounds. Ask for prices.

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca duriuscula*). This is one of the best grasses of the Fescue family. It is found in all the finest permanent pastures of the country, and is much valued for its dwarf habit. It resists summer drought, and develops remarkable verdure during winter. It should form a part of every mixture for lawn or pleasure grounds, as well as permanent pasture. Sow 30 to 35 pounds per acre. (12 lbs. per bushel.) Ask for prices.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*). Somewhat creeping; perennial; flowers in June and July; especially desirable on light, dry, sandy soils. It is much liked by sheep, and should always enter into the compositions of mixtures for lands on which they are to be pastured. Its compact and fine growth make it suitable for lawn mixtures. Sow 30 to 35 pounds per acre. 14 lbs. per bushel.) Ask for prices.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum pratense*). The most important agricultural grass for the Middle States and thrives best on rich soils. It is not suited for permanent pasture, but is the best grass known here for haymaking purposes. It is temporary and lasts only a few years, and is a part of the usual crop rotation. Sow one-half bushel to the acre alone, or eight to ten quarts if used with other grass seeds. 45 pounds to the bushel. Write for sample and price per bushel. Market prices.

HIGH-GRADE CLOVER SEED

ALFALFA or LUCERNE CLOVER. (*Medicago Sativa*).—Alfalfa is one of the most profitable crops a farmer can raise. It can be grown successfully in every state in the Union, and will produce three to four crops in the Northern States in a season. Alfalfa is best adapted to steep, limestone hillsides and gravelly river bottoms, but will grow upon any good, deep, thoroughly drained, non-acid soil, free from hardpan. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. Sow 15 to 20 pounds to the acre, from April 15th to May 10th, using oats or barley as a nurse crop. It can be sown in July and August, omitting the nurse crop. The seed we offer is raised in the Northwest and West on non-irrigated land. Market price.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—Also called Swedish or Hybridum Clover. The best clover for low, rich, moist soils. It will thrive on soils which are so wet that the common Red Clover would not live. Highly esteemed by bee-keepers. It has many fibrous roots, hence it is not injured by freezing and thawing like other clovers. Sow six to eight pounds per acre. Market price.

CRIMSON CLOVER.—Although only an annual, it is the only clover that yields a full heavy crop the first year. Unsurpassed as a fertilizer for redeeming worn out soil. Also much used for a fall pasture and as a summer cover crop for orchards. Should not be planted as a winter crop in the North as it will not stand hard freezing. Apply seed at the rate of 12 to 14 pounds per acre. Market price.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*).—Well known and indigenous to most soils throughout this section. It is largely used for lawns and pastures, producing very quick growth and covering the soil with a bright, vivid green very thickly. Particularly suited to sandy soils and in some localities where grasses do not grow well. Sow six to eight pounds per acre. Market price.

MEDIUM RED (*Trifolium pratense*).—This is the common Red Clover and by far the most important variety for the practical purposes of agriculture. Sow 10 to 12 pound to the acre. Market price.

MAMMOTH (*Trifolium pratense magnum*).—Of ranker growth and medium red and usually lasts longer; excellent for plowing under to improve exhausted soils. Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Market price.

SWEET CLOVER or BOKHARA (*Melilotus Alba*).—White blossom. A valuable pasture and hay crop. Thrives in most ordinary soils, attaining a height of six feet or more. Invaluable as a soil improver and much valued as a honey plant. The plant is a heavy nitrogen gatherer and humus producer, which makes it valuable as a fertilizer. Sow 15 pounds per acre in early spring, alone, or 10 pounds per acre with other crops. Market price.

Clover and Grass Seeds fluctuate greatly in value in the selling season. We sell at market values. Best to write for prices before ordering.

In order to secure the best results from Alfalfa, Clover, Vetch and all other legumes, by all means inoculate the seed with some kind of Inoculating Bacteria.

FIELD, FORAGE AND SILO SEEDS

Prices of all Farm Seeds are f. o. b. Cleveland and subject to market changes

German or Golden Millet

Can be sown as late as July 15th and yield a tremendous crop. Is also desirable for green manuring, when it should be turned under when about 10 inches high. Makes an excellent green food for stock. If used for hay it should be cut just as it matures. Sow one bushel per acre, (50 lbs. per bushel). Market price.

Hungarian Millet (Grass)

A valuable forage plant of the Millet family, but not so coarse. Sown and cultivated same as Millet. Quite a favorite with stockmen. It is of fine growth and makes an excellent hay. Sow one bushel per acre. Very scarce; write for prices. (50 lbs. per bushel.) Market price.

Sudan Grass

Very closely related to the Sorghum family, is a native of Sudan, Egypt, where it has withstood hot winds and drought for many years. The United States Department of Agriculture, in their search for a valuable hay or forage plant, discovered it and in 1909 secured a half pound of seed for experimental purposes. From this small beginning it has become one of the principal forage crops of the Southwest, and last season was grown successfully in many parts of the country, and experimentally in perhaps every state of the Union.

Description.—Sudan Grass is an annual of quick growth—the first crop being ready to cut in 50 to 70 days after planting, depending upon the length of seasons and moisture; the second and third crops about 45 or 50 days later, respectively. It stools freely, sometimes as many as 100 stems coming from one seed. It dies with killing frost, and has a short stalk root, which is easily eradicated. It is a strong drought resister.

It does well almost anywhere, and especially flattering results have been obtained under irrigation. When seeded broadcast or in drills, it averages three to five feet in height, with stems about the size of a lead pencil. If grown in rows and cultivated, it reaches a height of six to nine feet, with somewhat larger stems. Like sorghum, it is easily injured by frost, and the number of cuttings depend upon the length of the growing season. In favorable years where growing period is long, as many as three and sometimes four cuttings can be obtained in one year. But in the Northern sections where seasons are shorter, perhaps but two cuttings can be counted on.

Soil.—Sudan has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from heavy clay to light sand, doing best on a rich loam, but, of course, on light sandy soil a light yield may be expected. In any case, it should be well drained.

Seeding.—The ground should be prepared as for corn and the seed not planted till soil becomes warm. It can be planted in this latitude about May 1st to July 1st. Sown broadcast use 16 to 24 pounds of seed per acre. If planted in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, from four to six pounds per acre will be sufficient. 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Oderbrucker Barley

This variety is, as far as we can find, the heaviest yielding Bearded barley grown anywhere in the corn belt. Our stocks come from the most reliable sources, and we believe are sure to give satisfaction. Sow for grain two bushels per acre. (48 lbs. per bushel.) Market price.

Winter Rye

ROSEN.—This new Russian rye is said to be the best variety now grown. The grain is large, plump and of light color. Straw is strong, very long and stands up well. The heads are long, well filled and an unusually heavy yielder. The Rosen is a distinct improvement over common rye and should be more largely grown. Sow one and one-half bushels per acre. (56 lbs. per bushel.) Market price.

Buckwheat—Japanese

Makes the finest buckwheat flour. The seed is grown from the largest type imported from Japan, and is much larger in grain than that usually offered. It ripens fully a week earlier than Silver Hull, straw is heavier and yield double. It branches more and does not need to be sown as thickly as other varieties. For bees it is of the greatest value and for this purpose has displaced all others. Sow one bushel per acre in June and July. (50 lbs. per bushel.) Market price.

Rape Seed

(Sow 5 pounds per acre.)

TRUE DWARF ESSEX.—Millions of acres of good land that annually lie idle or run to weeds the latter part of the season, after the grain, potato and hay crops have been harvested, might be made to produce one of the finest feeds imaginable, and in the greatest abundance, at a time when cattle and sheep are roaming through pastures in search of a scanty living. Rape may be sown broadcast at the rate of five pounds per acre and harrowed in, or the land may be thoroughly harrowed and the seed sown in drills. Under favorable conditions, it is ready for pasturing pigs, sheep and cattle within six weeks from the time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry 12 to 15 sheep six weeks to two months. Rape seed can be sown and cultivated in the growing corn. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c.

Sorghum or Sugar Cane

Plant in drills three-fourths to one bushel; broadcast, one to one and one-half bushels to the acre. Sorghum is being used extensively as a green food for cattle, horses and mules. (50 lbs. per bushel.)

EARLY ORANGE CANE.—A strong grower; much more juicy than any other variety. The stalk is heavier and a little later than the Ambler. Market price.

EARLY AMBLER CANE.—This popular and well known variety is the easiest and makes the finest quality of both sugar and syrup. Market price.

Broom Corn

IMPROVED EVERGREEN.—The best variety for general cultivation on account of the color and quality of brush. Ripens early; grows about eight to ten feet high; brush of good length, fine and straight, and always of green appearance when ripe. Plant 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Market price.

FIELD, FORAGE AND SILO SEEDS

Prices of all Farm Seeds are f. o. b. Cleveland and subject to market changes

Canada Field Peas

These are sown with oats about April 1st at the rate of one and one-half bushels of peas and one and one-half bushels of oats to the acre either drilled or broadcast. The oats are intended as a support for the peas. They are cut after the peas flower and fed green; sheep, hogs and cattle relish them keenly. They may be sown successively up to July if one has the available land. Peas may also be sown alone at the rate of three bushels per acre and furnish excellent pea hay. For plowing under as green manure, they add a vast amount of nitrogen to the soil, and succeeding crops, particularly wheat, are wonderfully benefited. The dried peas are extensively fed to pigeons, while when ground as meal is an excellent addition to the regular soft food of cows, sheep and horses. (60 lbs. per bushel.) 1 lb., 15c; Bushel, \$4.50.

Cow Peas

The Great Soil Improvers—Makes Poor Land Rich—Makes Good Land More Productive.

COW-PEAS make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of your soils than by sowing the cow-peas.

There is a wide difference between cow-peas and Canadian peas. Bear in mind that the Southern Cow Peas belong to the Bean family, therefore, must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger from frost is past. The value as a fertilizing crop exceeds that of clover, for, in addition to being a larger nitrogen gatherer than the clover, they draw from the subsoil to the surface large amounts of potash and phosphoric acid, thus putting the soil in most excellent condition for following crops. The feeding value of cow peas is very high, being considerably above that of Red Clover. The yield of green vines per acre runs ordinarily from 5 to 15 tons.

Sow one and one-fourth to one and three-fourths bushels per acre, on land thoroughly pulverized and disc or plow with a cultivator or double shovel plow. If wanted for hay, cut when peas are forming; cure as clover. If peas are for fertilizer, sow same quantity after same preparation as for hay; turn under when peas are in bloom. If farmers will first roll and disc peas they will turn under much easier and be more satisfactory. For a fertilizer, especially to be followed by wheat or corn, they are simply the best. (60 lbs. per bushel.)

EARLY BLACK.—Matures quickly, best variety for the extreme northern sections of the country. Market price.

Soy, or Soja Beans

The Great Land Renovator

The King of Summer Forage Crops

This very valuable farm plant enriches the ground in which it is planted by the free nitrogen gathered from the air and which is deposited in the ground by the roots, leaving it in ideal condition and rich in nitrogen for the next crop. Fodder is relished in either green or dry form by cattle and dairy cows.

The Soy or Soja Bean, is an annual. Its character of growth resembles ordinary field beans. During the past few years the United States Department of Agriculture and State Experiment Stations have tested many varieties of Soy Beans and pronounce it a forage and grain plant of great promise. They are grown chiefly for hay, grain, silage, soiling, pasture and as a soil renovator; are not hard to grow, not exacting to the character of soil and a valuable plant for forage; some claim they have a higher protein content than Alfalfa. These beans should not be seeded until all danger of frost is past and the ground is thoroughly warmed, and usually sown from the middle of May until July.

It is best to plant beans only one or two inches deep, or as shallow as moisture supply will permit, for the formation of a crust may prevent the beans from growing. If grown for seed or silage, in drills 24 to 30 inches apart, sow about three packs per acre. If grown for hay or soiling, the foliage will be of a finer quality and be consumed with less waste; drilled solid, or sown broadcast, using from one and one-half to two bushels per acre. For hay, cut when pod begins to form. For grain, cut just before beans are ripe, or, when pods are beginning to take on a brownish or black appearance. For silage, cut as near maturing as possible without dropping the leaves. (60 lbs. per bushel.)

MAMMOTH YELLOW.—One of the oldest and best known varieties, producing a large hay crop, and a fine fertilizer, giving good satisfaction at all times. Market price.

Spring Vetch

(*Vicia sativa*)

The vetches do not do so well in the spring as in the fall. In some sections, Spring Vetch seems, however, to give very good results. When sown in spring, the Spring Vetch makes a quicker growth than the Hairy Vetch. It is best always to sow with some grain—beardless barley or oats, a bushel of barley or oats and 30 pounds of vetch to the acre. (60 lbs. per bushel.) Market price.

Winter Vetch

(*Vicia villosa*)

Hairy or Winter Vetch is increasing in popularity wherever grown, and is proving to be one of the most valuable crops for fall planting. It not only makes the most nutritious hay, but improves the condition and productiveness of the land for crops to follow. Winter or Hairy Vetch occupies first place in this respect, it being among the few plants grown during the fall and winter months that are able to gather nitrogen from the air and deposit in the soil for future use of other crops. The forage is greatly relished by horses and cattle, and is very nutritious; it is also a fine milk-producing food. Sow from August 1st to October 1st, broadcast, one to one and one-half bushels per acre, to which we suggest adding half a bushel of winter rye or wheat. In the spring it can be plowed in as green manure, or when in flower cut for hay. (60 lbs. per bushel.) Market price.

Flax

Flax should be sown late enough in the spring to avoid frost, but as early as it is possible to do so, in order to secure the early spring rains. When grown for the fibre, about one bushel should be sown to the acre; but if for seed alone, usually one-half is sufficient. (56 lbs. per bushel.) 1 lb., 15c.

We recommend and Sell

NITRAGIN

and

MULFORD CULTURES

For Legumes

To Inoculate Your

ALFALFA

COW PEAS

CLOVERS

SOY BEANS

VETCHES

and all other Legume Crops

Small Cost; Large Returns, Easy to Use;

No Labor Expense

FIELD CORN

Prices of all Farm Seeds are f. o. b. Cleveland and are subject to market changes. Bags extra.

CHOICE SELECTED NORTHERN GROWN SEED

Our strains of corn are not the common kinds usually found in abundance on the market; we pay special attention to the selecting of stocks in all lines of farm seeds. This is particularly true of field corn where re-selection means the limit of crops with little or no increase in cost. It is amazing to realize that where the old unselected seed is used the average crop per acre is only half, compared to the more intelligent selection of strains. Our stock is selected for size of ear and fodder, which means a considerable increase in production. (56 lbs. per bushel.)

Plant eight to ten quarts per acre in hills, sow two and one-half to three bushels broadcast for fodder.

Early Dent Varieties

CLARK'S EARLY SMOKY DENT.—It surpasses all other early varieties in size, quality and time of maturity. The ears are eight to ten inches long, with 12 to 16 rows of kernels to the cob. The stalks are eight feet or more in height, leafy, and very often produce two good ears. A good yielder, and free from disease. It is called Smoky Dent because of its beautiful color. The kernels are a dark red shade tipped with pure white. It matures in 70 to 75 days and will produce a sound crop in any locality where the early varieties of flint corn will ripen. The seed we offer was grown by the introducer of this fine early corn. Write for prices.

80 DAY GOLDEN DENT.—A very early dent corn. In the ordinary season it will mature as far north as the 43rd degree of latitude. Stalks are of medium size, well covered with leaves, producing two to three medium sized ears on a stalk with deep yellow grain. It is a very valuable variety on account of its earliness and productive qualities. Write for price.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH.—A standard early variety. Stalks are strong and vigorous, dark heavy foliage. Deep heavy roots enabling it to withstand drought. Producing as a rule one large well developed ear, and sometimes two, to the stalk. Ears 12 to 20 rowed, grains light yellow, small cobs. Write for price.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT.—It is claimed that this variety will grow more bushels to the acre particularly on poor or thin land than almost any other variety, while it combines more genuine merit for all soils and climates than any other sort. Ears are of good size, well filled with good sized kernels, the outside or top of which are capped with white, while the lower part of the corn is golden yellow. Write for price.

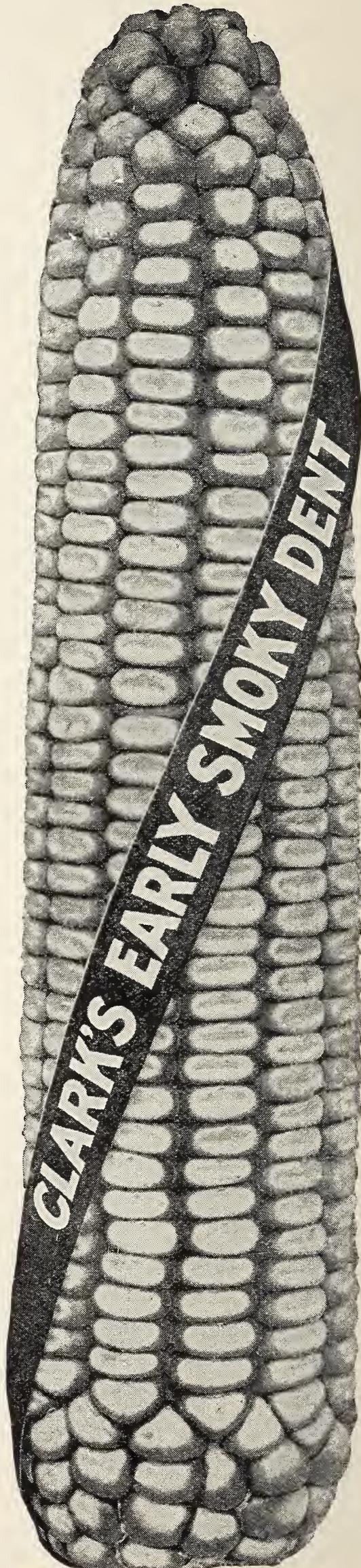
Late Dent Varieties

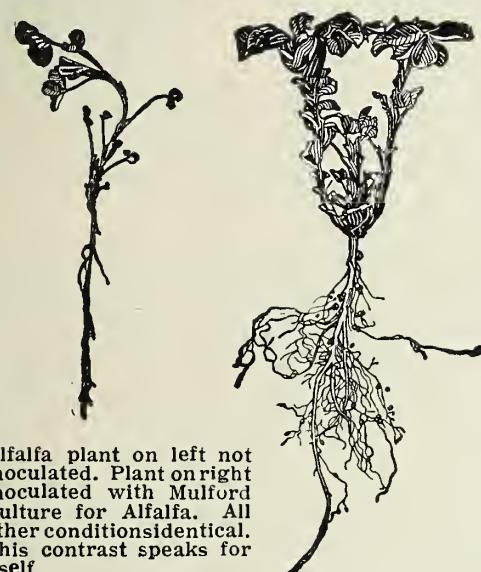
REID'S YELLOW DENT.—Without doubt more largely used in the corn growing belt than any two or three varieties of yellow corn combined. Ears are large and of uniform rows, very close together. Stalks grow to good height and leafy. Matures about the time of Improved Leaming. Write for price.

NEW MORTGAGE LIFTER.—Grand corn just what the name implies. Write for price.

EUREKA ENSILAGE.—This is a remarkable corn, producing an immense amount of fodder and a heavy crop of long, slender ears with grain of high quality. We do not know of anything finer for ensilage than this variety, and every farmer should plant it freely. Do not fail to try it this year. Write for price.

CUBAN GIANT ENSILAGE.—Where a heavy growth for ensilage purposes is desired, we believe we offer in Cuban Giant the ideal variety. Makes an enormous growth, stalks tall and plenty of forage. The grains are pure white, broad and long, of good vitality. A good milk producer, sweet and tender. Write for price.





Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated. Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical. This contrast speaks for itself.

Mulford Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous, nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil. Enormous numbers of these very valuable and desirable bacteria are thus available to you in every package of Mulford Culture and may readily be applied to your seed. The sealed bottle insures purity.

PRICES

MULFORD CULTURES are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at the following prices:

5-Acre Size, \$5.00.....	("Dollar per Acre")
1-Acre Size	\$1.50
1/4-Acre Size .....	.75
Small Size (Supplied only in four varieties, for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas).....	.35

LARGER CROPS in FIELD and GARDEN if you use

Registered in the
United States Dec. 6th,
1898.
25 YEARS AGO.



Awarded Gold Medal
Worlds Fair - St. Louis
1904.
19 YEARS AGO.

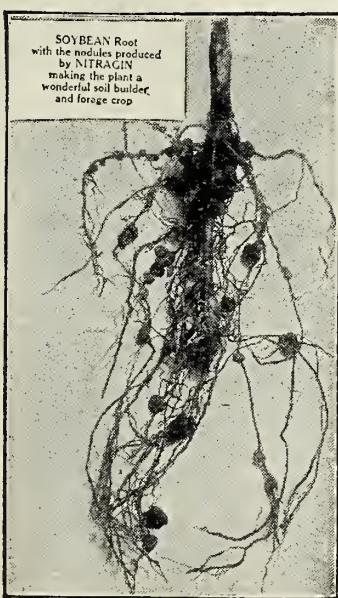
Alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, vetches, peas, beans, cowpeas, peanuts and other legumes should always be inoculated with Nitragin. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of a poor legume crop—a weak start—or a total failure.

A Great Price Reduction NITRAGIN Costs Less

Nitragin now comes in Bushel sizes instead of acre sizes. This means that it costs you less per acre than inferior imitations. If you sow 12 pounds of seed to the acre it will only cost you 20 cents for your Nitragin. It means that

Your Dollar Goes Further With NITRAGIN

Nitragin is an old, reliable inoculator. At the low price of 20 to 33 cents per acre you cannot afford to sow legumes without it. Nitragin is put up in the modern ventilated package; in a rich, soil-like packing medium. The contents are always fresh, living bacteria to feed your plants. Easy to use.



EVERY GARDEN NEEDS NITRAGIN New Garden Culture for Peas and Beans

See Below

PRICES

1/4 Bushel size.....	40c	Postage.....	4c
1/2 Bushel size.....	60c	Postage.....	5c
1 Bushel size.....	\$ 1.00	Postage.....	7c
5 Bushel size.....	\$ 4.75	Postage.....	10c
Garden (peas, beans, sweet peas - three in one package) .....	.20c	Postage.....	2c

STATE WHAT CROP YOU
WANT THE NITRAGIN FOR



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

These cannot be sent by parcel post. All prices subject to market changes.

If special information is desired not given here, write us or call at our store and we will cheerfully supply if within our power.

"CORONA DRY" Arsenate of Lead.—A pure Arsenate of Lead containing 33 per cent arsenic oxide, absolutely chemically combined with lead and the lowest percentage of "free" or water soluble arsenic. It is the ideal compound for spraying potatoes because it combines the quality of quick poisoning (superior suspension), giving even application; absolutely safe from "burning" and great adhesiveness. It gives an even application, covers more thoroughly and sticks to the foliage longer. It mixes easily and readily in water. No working up to prepare for the spray tank. No straining. It is only necessary to shake the proportional amount into the spray tank. By using the same weight each time you spray, your mixture is always the same strength. No guess-work. Standardization is alone worth the price. No freight to pay on water; cannot freeze or dry out, cake, or lose its strength.

For potatoes use two to three pounds to 50 gallons of water; applying 50 gallons or more per acre. For all other purposes use one to one and one-half pounds to 50 gallons of water, or one teaspoonful to one gallon of water. It is best to reduce to a thin paste by mixing with a small amount of water, before putting into spray tank. On tender foliaged trees and plants add about two pounds of lime to each 50 gallons spray liquid. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$4.75; 25 lbs., \$10.00.

ARSENATE OF ZINC.—(Dry Powder.) A quick acting adhesive insecticide for Rose bugs and beetles on potatoes, tomatoes and other truck crops. 1 lb., 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

CALCIUM ARSENATE.—(Dry Powdered.) In all garden operations this remedy offers protection against the potato beetle, cabbage and tobacco worms and other leaf-eating insects. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

ANT ERADICATOR.—Useful against ants in lawns, gardens, etc. 8 oz. can., 25c.

APHINE.—The insecticide that kills plant lice of every description; thrip and red spider; a strong nicotine extract; dilute one part to 40 parts of water. 1 qt., \$1.00; 1 gal., \$3.00.

BUG DEATH.—Especially valuable for cucumbers, egg plants, melons, rose bushes, currants and potatoes. It drives ants from lawns, and won't injure the grass.

Apply with powder bellows and dust Bug Death evenly over the plant. The best time for applying dry is early in the morning while the plant is wet with dew, as the powder will adhere more readily. Bug Death will not injure any plant, tree or vine. 1 lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., 70c; 12½ lbs., \$1.40.

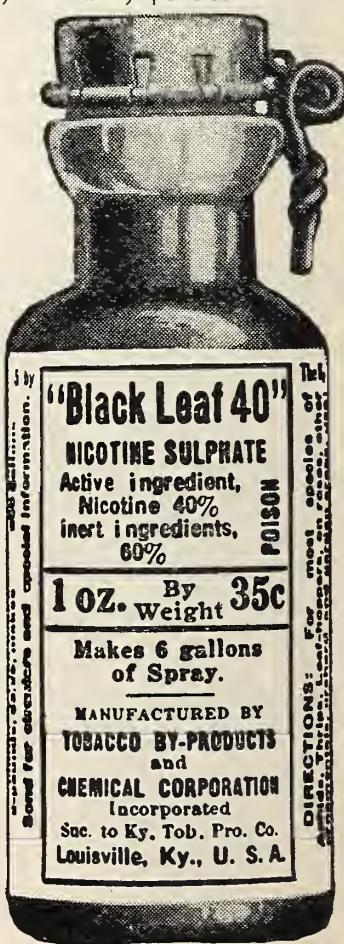
BUG DEATH APHIS.—For sucking insects, lice, aphid, flea beetles and fungus; also Currant Worms, Rose or Tree Aphid, etc. 12 oz. Pkg., 25c.

CORONA BORDEAUX MIXTURE (Dry).—For Spraying and Dusting.—Corona Dry Bordeaux Mixture is the result of extensive experiments to retain the values of the freshly prepared substance to the fullest extent. The intense greenish blue color of the freshly prepared mixture has been retained to a large degree and its practical use in the field has shown that we have been very successful towards preserving the fungicidal and stimulating values as well. But Dry Bordeaux can often be substituted with Dusting Sulphur especially in combating mildew wherever found, as well as in the greenhouse. This substitution is recommended when possible, particularly on flowers and roses because the Dusting Sulphur does not stain the foliage. Use at the rate of about 5 pounds to 50 gallons of water. For home garden: 11 or 12 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water. It is put up in standard sizes. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

"BLACK LEAF 40."—It is a concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine by weight. Soft-bodied sucking insects may be effectively controlled by spraying with "Black Leaf 40."

For Aphid indoors use three-fourth pint "BLACK LEAF 40" to 100 gallons of water or one teaspoonful to one gallon of water, with sufficient soap in water to make good suds. For outside use apply solution double strength. Several formulas for destroying other sucking insects on each package. This is also a contact remedy. 1 oz. bottle, 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin, \$1.25; 2 lb. tin, \$3.50; 10 lb. tin, \$13.50.

CARBOLA.—The white paint that disinfects. 2 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., \$1.25



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

These cannot be sent by parcel post. All prices subject to market changes.

FUNGINE.—An infallible remedy for mildew, rust, bench rot and other fungi affecting flowers and vegetable plants. 1 pt. can, 65c; 1 qt. cans, \$1.00; 1 gal., \$3.00.

GRAPE DUST.—A non-poisonous powder for the remedy and control of mildew and rot on grapes, goose-berries, roses, etc.

Apply with powder bellows and dust evenly over plants. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

HELLEBORE POWDER.—For destruction of slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Apply with powder bellows evenly over plants, early in the morning while the plants are wet with dew. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

KEROSENE EMULSION (Liquid) (Misible Oil).—Diluted in water this makes an excellent spray for all mild forms of scale, and soft lice of any kind such as infest rose and fruit bushes, vegetables and trees. Dilutes 1 part to 20 parts of water. 1 qt., 65c.

LEMON OIL.—An oil that is readily soluble in water. It destroys insects and parasites of all kinds without injury to plants. Much used for palms and other ornamental foliage plants. Pkt., 60c; qt., \$1.00; gal., \$3.00.

DRY LIME AND SULPHUR.—Mixes with water—becomes a liquid testing the same as standard liquid solutions. It is claimed that the brand we carry is the only powdered form that is exactly the same as standard liquid solutions and can with safety to the tree be used in combination with an arsenate as a summer spray without the disadvantage of bulk, weight, leakage, etc. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$4.50.



NICO FUME TOBACCO PAPER.—Nicotine soaked into paper which when lighted gives off the fumes that are fatal to aphids or mealy bugs, red spider, etc. An effective remedy easily applied against insects found in the greenhouse. A house 20 x 100 requires from four to eight sheets as directed on the can. 24 sheets, \$1.25; 144 sheets, \$5.50.

MELROSENE.—The most effective remedy for killing full-grown rose bugs. Will not discolor flowers. Dilute 1 part to 20 parts of water. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 50c; 1 pt., \$1.00; 1 qt., \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ gal., \$3.25; 1 gal., \$6.00.

MAG-O-TITE.—Protects crop against the ravages of the root maggot and other garden pests; also eradicates earth worms from lawns and putting greens. Not injurious in any way to plant life, but is a valuable stimulant and fertilizer. In powder form, ready for use. 2 lbs., 35c; 4 lbs., 60c; 8 lbs., \$1.00.

PARIS GREEN.—Apply dry or in a solution of water. Paris Green is a strong and best known poison for potato bugs. Its effectiveness is recognized by all potato growers. Do not use on some fruits. On apple and other fruits use with Bordeaux Mixture. Never mix Paris Green with Lime-Sulphur solution. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.15; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

PYROX (Bordeaux Arsenate of Lead, Paste).—A combination of Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead, forming thereby a remedy for fungus and leaf-eating insects. Use one pound to from five to ten gallons of water. 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

SCALECIDE (With Fungicide).—A reliable, simple and economical spray for San Jose Scale, Brown Scale, Red Scale, Cottony Maple Scale, Pear Psylla, Rust Mite, White Fly, and many other scale and soft bodied sucking insects. Scalecide is not an emulsion, but a soluble miscible oil



that mixes instantly with cold water and stays mixed. We believe it to be more effective than any other soap or oil emulsion, and if used as directed will not injure the trees. Spray thoroughly or not at all, using finest nozzle.

Fogging is better than drenching. Full directions for use accompany each package. Prices: Qt. can, 60c; 1 gal. can, \$1.40; 5 gal. can, \$6.25; 30 gal. bbl., \$26.00; 50 gal. bbl., \$38.00. All f. o. b. Cleveland.

SLUG SHOT.—Very effectual in destroying caterpillars, currant, gooseberry and cabbage worms, potato, melon, squash and cucumber bugs, rose slugs, etc. When used on melon, squash and cucumber vines should be put on lightly. 1 lb. carton, 20c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.10; 25 lbs., \$2.50.

CORONA DUSTING SULPHUR FOR FUNGUS PESTS.—Pure refined superfine flour sulphur. No other ingredients. This pure sulphur is especially prepared for dusting. It can be used for all purposes of commercially pure sulphur. There are many insects, and even more fungus diseases, that have no known remedies at the present time. The fungus diseases are the harder of the two to handle, but some of the most common ones can be controlled by use of an efficient sulphur product. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lb., 75c.

INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES AND FERTILIZERS

These cannot be sent by parcel post. All prices subject to market changes.

FISH OIL SOAP.—One of the best and safest remedies for Scale, sucking insects and plant lice on vegetables, shrubs and trees. Kills Aphid, Thrip, Melon-Lice and all insects sucking juices from trees. Is also effective for preventing and destroying Borers in trees as a wash. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.10.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP.—Destroys Black and Green Aphid, Mealy Bug, Red Spider, etc., on plants, shrubs and trees; and for Lice, Fleas and other parasites on domestic animals.

For plants, shrubs and trees, dissolve two ounces in one gallon of hot water. Apply when cool. This is a contact remedy.

For use on animals, dissolve two ounces in from one to two gallons of hot water, and apply while warm, with a stiff brush. 3 oz. cake, 10c; (by mail, 15c); 8 oz. cake, 20c; (by mail, 25c.)

TOBACCO DUST.—Coarse and fine. Used for fumigating and for dusting plants affected with aphid. 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

CUT TOBACCO STEMS.—Used for fumigating plants to kill insects, and as a mulch for roses, asters, lettuce, etc. In bags, 4c per lb.

THRIP JUICE No. 2.—Destructive for mealy bug, scale, thrip, codlin moth, canker worm, beetles, caterpillars, etc. Pt., 75c; qt., \$1.10; gal., \$3.75.

TREE TANGLEFOOT.—For protecting trees against climbing insects pests in a simple, economical and effective way; put a band of tree tangle-foot, from three to five inches wide completely around the tree. A perfect safe-guard against Gypsy, Brown-Tail and Tussock moth, Canker Worms and Ants, and other creeping insects. 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.25.



KEY-BRAND TREE WOUND PAINT.—Prevents Decay. Excellent after Pruning. A residuum, penetrating, antiseptic paint that is not affected by heat, cold or moisture. Does not peel, crack or get brittle. Stops tree bleeding. 1 qt., \$1.25.

Note: Antiseptic paint for wounds and pruning purposes.

WEED KILLER, KEY BRAND.—A highly concentrated solution which dilutes one part to 50 parts of water. It is effective within 12 hours after application and one application will keep paths and roadways free from weeds for an entire season. 1 qt., 65c.

HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.—This is a pure natural manure and one of the most nutritious foods for plants. Its effect is immediate. It is very rich, safe and gives quick results. It will give excellent results on flower beds, lawns or in vegetable gardens, as it contains all the elements for promoting a quick, luxuriant growth, as well as adding body to the plant. Can be used either in dry form or dissolved to make a liquid manure. If applied dry, no raking off is required as it does not disfigure the grounds, nor does it contain seeds of foul weeds, nor offensive odor.

DIRECTIONS.—For lawns, apply broadcast at the rate of four to six hundred pounds per acre in February, March, or April in spring, or in September or October in the fall. For pot plants mix one part of sheep manure to six parts of soil. For use in the vegetable garden apply either broadcast and rake in or in drills and mix slightly with the soil. For liquid application use one pound to five gallons of water. 1 lb. carton, 15c; 5 lb. cartons, 45c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

CATTLE MANURE—SHREDDED.—A substitute for stable manure in gardens and greenhouses, as it supplies plant food, humus and organic matter; largely used for Rose culture and for mulching. The quality we offer is selected manure taken from paved Stock Yards cattle pens—dried and sterilized by a high temperature direct heat process which kills weed seeds, fungus and disease germs. 100 pound bags only. Per bag of 100 lbs., \$3.00.

BONE MEAL.—This pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose culture and lawns. It decomposes rapidly and is quickly effective. Should be applied at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre. 125 lb. bags, \$4.50; ton, \$55.00.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Use a top dressing at the rate of 100 pounds per acre between the rows when the plants are well established, on the following vegetables. Cabbage, caulif-

flower, egg plant, lettuce, spinach, beets, celery and onions. For asparagus, a top dressing of 250 pounds per acre when the young shoots are starting in the spring. For strawberries apply between the rows at the rate of 100 pounds per acre at the time of blossoming. For the home garden apply a solution of one ounce to two gallons of water.

Fruit.—The old idea that fruit does not require any fertilizer has been entirely dispelled in the last five years. The most up-to-date fruit growers are now applying five pounds of Nitrate of Soda to apple and pear trees 20 to 25 years old, in a circle on the ground three feet wide underneath the tips of the branches. 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

PURE LEAF MOLD.—Finely ground and screened. Vegetable Humus, for renovating lawns, golf courses, flower beds, etc. Improves potting soil. 100 lbs., \$2.50.

HUMO SPECIAL 2-8-2.—A new brand of extraordinary strength, being a complete fertilizer for vegetables and potatoes. It is very rich in phosphoric acid, potash, and nitrogen. As a top dressing for lawns it is unequalled. 100 lbs., \$3.00.

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE.—The agricultural value of lime has been known for centuries, it is an economic neutralizer for soil acidity, also beneficial to the soil in many other ways; it improves the texture of the soil, lets in air and moisture, liberates nitrogen and other plant food, makes your soil sweet—inlivens it—that is, makes conditions favorable to plant growth by giving life to the soil bacteria which make it productive. Lime will be found very beneficial in the growing of all garden crops, fruit trees and flowers. Try it on the lawn too. Apply after the land is plowed or dug for a crop, scattering with a lime distributor, two tons or more per acre, or by hand in small gardens—about a large handful to a square yard. Packed in cotton sacks—not paper. 50 lb. sacks, \$1.00.

SPRAYING PUMPS AND APPLIANCES

Spraying is of such importance that the Experiment Stations all over the country have given much of their attention to it, and their findings have been of incalculable value. Diseases and insects can no longer exist if the proper Insecticide is applied through the medium of an up-to-date spray apparatus.

PARAGON SPRAYERS

These sprayers have self cleaning strainers and cannot clog the nozzle when spraying, as the agitator passes over it with each stroke of the pump dislodging any particles the suction may draw into its surface. They are the sprayers adapted for spraying insecticides, whitewashing or applying cold water paint.

Every Paragon Sprayer is fully guaranteed and if any part proves defective, same will be immediately replaced free of charge.

Paragon Sprayer No. 1

Net Price, \$17.50

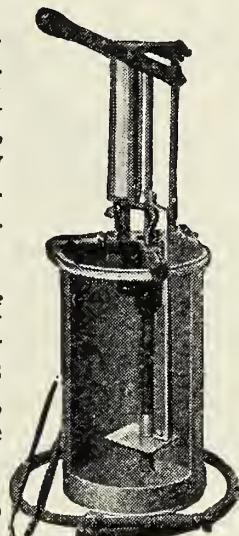
Capacity, 6 Gallons

EQUIPMENT.—5 feet Special Spray Hose, 5 feet Pipe, 1 Mist Nozzle, 1 Steel Cap for Mist Nozzle, 1 Straight Spray Nozzle. Any additional length of hose can be furnished at a reasonable extra charge.

Paragon Sprayers are good investments. They pay large dividends. Better light, better sanitation, more cheerfulness, decreased light bills, decreased insurance, better and more fruit, are a few things that are easily and economically obtained by using the Paragon Sprayer.

This cut shows the simplicity of pump, also the strainer and agitator. No other pump can show this feature. This pump is strong, simple and durable. Can easily be handled by one man.

The Paragon Sprayer will develop a pressure of 150 to 250 pounds.



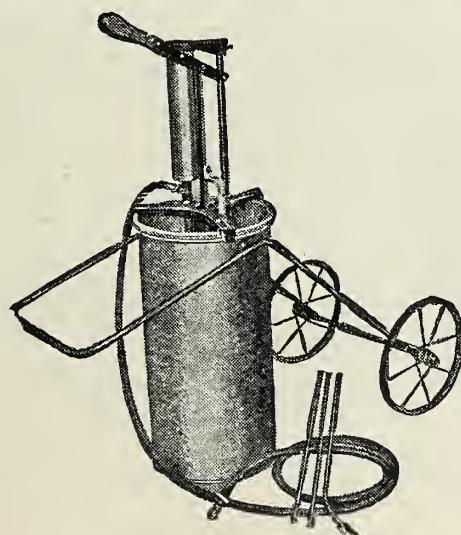
Paragon Sprayer No. 3

Net Price, \$25.00

Without Truck, \$21.50

Capacity, 12 Gallons

EQUIPMENT.—10 feet Special Spray Hose, 7½ feet Extension Pipe, 1 Mist Nozzle, 1 Steel Cap, 1 Straight Spray. Any additional length of hose can be furnished at a reasonable extra charge.



This represents our most popular outfit, and thousands are in use, giving best of satisfaction. It is mounted on strong steel truck and easily wheeled to any desired place.

Paragon Sprayer No. 0

Net Price, \$12.50

Capacity, 3½ Gallons



EQUIPMENT.—4 feet Special Spray Hose, 3 feet Spray Pipe, 1 Mist Spray Nozzle, 1 Steel Cap for Mist Nozzle, 1 Straight Spray.

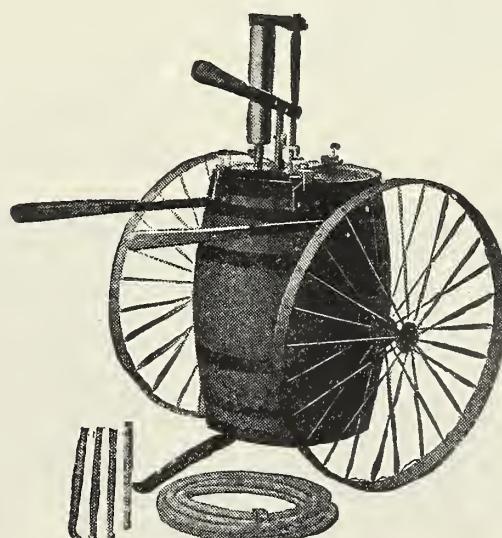
Paragon Sprayer No. 4

Net Price, \$39.50

Capacity, 28 Gallons

This machine not mounted on wheels, \$29.50

EQUIPMENT.—20 feet Special Spray Hose, 10 feet extension Pipe, 1 Mist Spray Nozzle, 1 Extra Steel Cap, 1 Straight Spray. Any additional length of hose can be furnished at a reasonable extra charge.



Paragon Sprayer shown above is especially designed for large factories, but is also suitable for tree spraying. It is mounted on strong 30 inch wheels. This is a very handy outfit.

Nos. 1 or 3 sprayers can be furnished with solid brass pump if desired for \$5.00 additional; No. 4 for \$6.00 additional.

SPRAYING PUMPS AND APPLIANCES

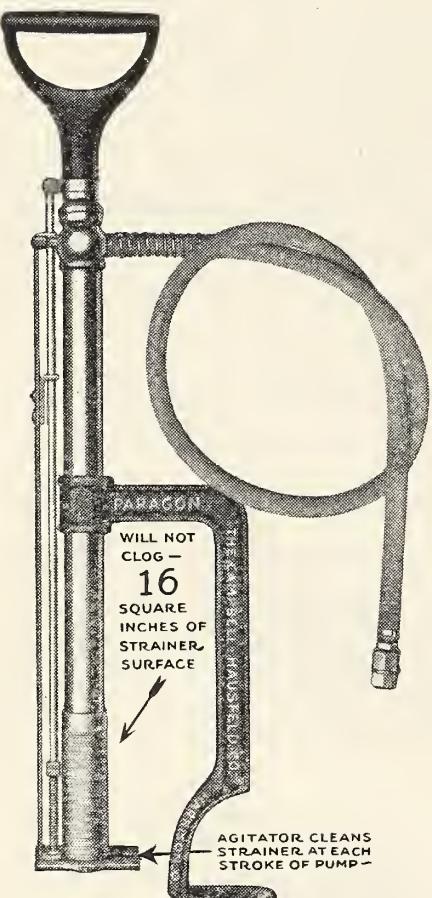
Paragon Sprayer No. 5

Net Price, \$45.00

Capacity, 50 Gallons

EQUIPMENT.—25 feet Special Spray Hose, 10 feet Extension Pipe, 1 Three-Way Spraying Nozzle, 1 Single Spraying Nozzle. Any additional length of hose can be furnished at a reasonable extra charge.

This sprayer is designed especially for large orchards. It has solid cast brass pump and large air chamber. A fine pump for nurserymen and fruit growers.



PARAGON BUCKET SPRAY PUMP

This new bucket spray pump has bronze ball valves, brass pump cylinder and body. The agitator is galvanized iron and the foot bracket is malleable iron, equipped with our regular mist spray, straight spray tip and steel cap for white washing.

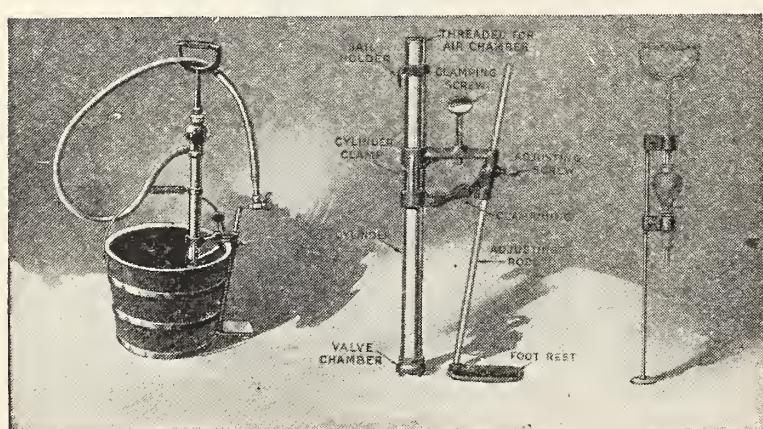
We believe that the bucket spray pump is so much better than any other bucket spray pump on the market that will appeal to you.

Net Price, \$5.75

WE WILL MAIL ON REQUEST
an Illustrated Circular giving further information on Paragon Sprayers
and Price List of Fittings for Paragon Sprayers

DEMING'S SPRAY PUMPS

We carry a full line of Repairs and Parts for Deming Spray Pumps



No. 689. "PERFECT SUCCESS."—All parts coming in contact with the liquid are brass with indestructible bronze valves. Malleable iron combination foot rest. Has large air chamber and is double acting, throwing a continuous stream. Is provided with Bordeaux Nozzle and four feet of discharge hose. Complete, each \$6.65.



Deming Barrel Spray Pump THE "MAJOR"

FIG. 832. "OUTFIT A."—Here we have a very useful spraying outfit for almost any purpose. Complete, \$13.25.

SPRAYING PUMPS AND APPLIANCES

PERFECTION

(The World's Standard)

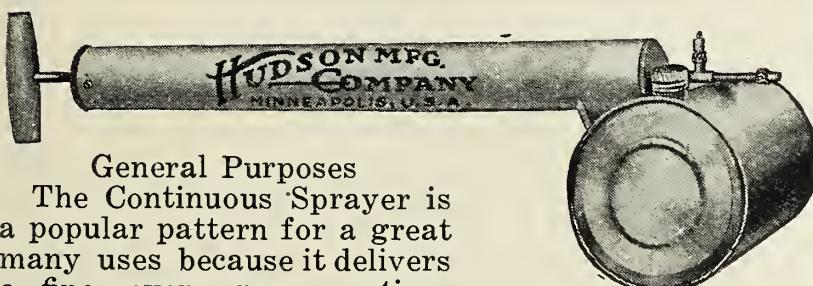


It is just the thing for general work around the house and yard, in the barnyard and houses, on truck farms, in vineyards, potato, onion and melon fields, and in all sizes of orchards. It is an easy and economical means of whitewashing, cold water painting, disinfecting, deodorizing, removing old wall paper, moistening cores and floors in the foundry, treating cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

No. 110—G—Galvanized Steel Tank. Price each, \$6.50.

No. 110—B—Brass Tank. Price each, \$10.00.

CONTINUOUS



General Purposes

The Continuous Sprayer is a popular pattern for a great many uses because it delivers a fine, even spray **continuously**. It will handle all solutions—chemicals, insecticides, disinfectants, etc., in a practical and satisfactory manner. Construction permits it to operate in any position. Fitted with straight and angle nozzle tips and removable, syphon tube and check valve. It is a sprayer of merit, every part is carefully made, assembled and tested. All working parts are brass, insuring long life in operation. 1 qt., Brass Tank, each, \$1.25; 1 qt., Galvanized Tank, each, \$1.00.

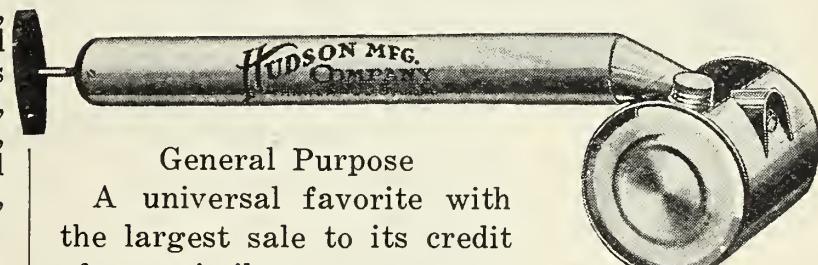
MIDGET SPRAYER.—A small hand-sprayer made of tin which holds one pint. It is 14 inches long, well made and suited to small spraying or for household use. Each, 50c.

JUNIOR

The Junior Sprayer is made for the man who needs a high pressure compressed air sprayer smaller than the Perfection or No. 1922. It is particularly adapted for the back-yard garden or small truck farm, for use around the chicken house, in the dairy barn, hog pen, or for disinfectants in hotels, restaurants, theatres and other public buildings. It will do any work the larger models can, for it differs from them only in capacity. It is substantially made and will give entire satisfaction.

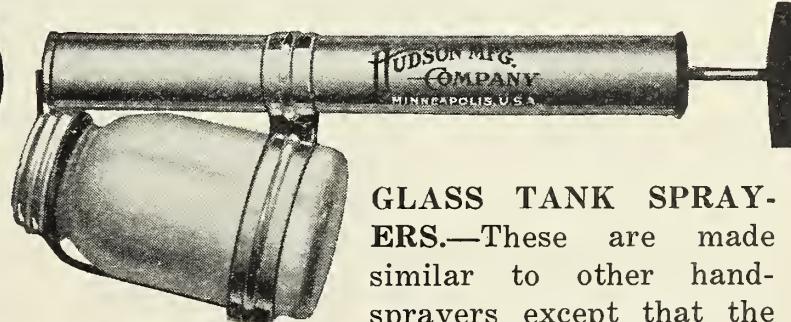
No. 1922—G—Galvanized Tank. Price; each, \$5.35.

MISTY



General Purpose

A universal favorite with the largest sale to its credit of any similar type sprayer. Note its sturdy appearance and construction, by which we combine strength, simplicity and neatness. The point of the pump passes through the tank and is firmly soldered. Spray tube is aligned before soldering so that the air and syphon tubes are always in line. Every sprayer carefully tested and inspected before packing. Price; each, 50c.



GLASS TANK SPRAYERS.

These are made similar to other hand-sprayers except that the reservoir is a quart Mason jar which enables it to hold various kinds of insecticides without corroding out very fast. Then again as the fitting is universal, any quart jar can be used and if desired to save the solution in a jar, a new jar may be used for a new kind of liquid which at times is very desirable. The working parts are thoroughly satisfactory and it throws a good spray. Price; each, 75c.

DRY POWDER GUNS AND DUSTERS

THE FEENEY.—Model B. Powder Gun is a mechanically perfect apparatus which emits powder in clouds of right consistency from any position and in any direction, downward, upward or horizontal. Entirely different principles of mechanics have been brought into play than have been used heretofore on such outfits. Price, \$1.25.



HUDSON BELLOWS DUSTER.—A Bellows Duster is a popular pattern for use with Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Persian Insect Powder and other powdered insecticides. It is much used in truck gardens, potato patches, cotton fields, etc., as an economical and efficient method of dusting. The funnel unscrews from the bellows, so that the powder is put directly inside the sprayer. It is kept constantly agitated by the action of the bellows, providing a uniform discharge.

BELLOWS.—Hardwood head block and handles, basswood sides. Reinforced construction at the hinge prevents any possibility of breakage. Leather is of very good grade, fastened to wood with glue and tacks to prevent leaks.

DISCHARGE EQUIPMENT.—Heavy tin, detaches from bellows by unscrewing. Elbow tilts the funnel in any direction, for dusting the under sides of leaves, etc. Spreader insures uniform distribution in application.

PRICE.—Each, \$1.50.

TWO INEXPENSIVE DUSTERS FOR APPLYING BUG DEATH AND OTHER POWDERS QUICK COVERING FOR ALL PLANTS AND VINES



DICKEY DUSTER.—Handy and practical for garden use. Price, 45c.



B-D SIFTER.—New efficient and economical for general farm use. Quantity regulated as required. Price, 75c.

SPRAY PUMP ACCESSORIES

SPRAYING NOZZLES

Bordeaux Spray Nozzle. Each, \$1.10.

Demorel Spray Nozzle. Each, 60c.

Simplex Spray Nozzle. Each, 50c.

"Giant Simplex" Angle Nozzle. Each, \$1.05.

No. 176 Perfection Shut-off Nozzle. Each, \$1.60.

TWO-foot Extension Rod. Each, Iron 40c; Brass, 80c.

Rubber Tubing. $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, for Bucket and Knap-sack Sprayers. per ft., 15c.

Cup Leather for all Pumps. 25c.

Leather Washers for Nozzle or Hose, Doz., 10c.

Prices subject to change without notice.

FITTINGS FOR PARAGON SPRAYERS

Figure	Price
1. 2-way Spray	\$2.00
2. 1-way Spray	1.00
3. 3-way Spray	2.50
4. Extension Pipes, per ft.	.15
5. Air Chambers for Nos. 0, 1, 3 and 4 Sprayer	2.00

5. Air Chamber for No. 5 Sprayer.....	4.00
6. Y Fitting	1.00
7. Hose Coupling .....	.50
8. Nipple Valve on Air Chamber.....	.50
9. Strainer .....	.75
10. $\frac{3}{8}$ inch Special Chemically-treated Spray Hose, per foot.....	.22
11. Check Valve on Supply Pipe.....	.50
12. Female Hose Coupling.....	.35
13. Stop Cock	1.00
14. Straight Spray Nozzle .....	.20
15. Breaker for Mist Spray Nozzle.....	.20
16. Brass Cap for Mist Spray Nozzle.....	.20
17. Mist Spray Nozzle, complete.....	.40
18. Steel Cap for Mist Spray Nozzle.....	.20
19. Cup Leather for all Pumps.....	.25
20. Leather Washers for Nozzle or Hose, per doz. ....	.10
21. Mist Spray Nozzle with S. and B.....	.50
22. Sleeve and Bushing.....	.20
23. Brass Hose Bands, each.....	.10

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS AND SUNDRIES

ASPARAGUS KNIFE or LAWN WEEDER.—Drop forged blade. Birch handle, 15 inches long. Each, 60c.

(See cut on page 1)

ASPARAGUS KNIFE.—Chisel shaped. Each, 50c.

CELERY TAPE.—Blue in spools of 1,000 yards. Fast color. Makes bunches very attractive for the best trade. Price subject to change. Per spool, \$3.00.

CORN PLANTER.—American standard, the best hand corn planter made; has rotary dropping disc. Each, \$2.00.



DIBBLES

Wooden Handle
Small size
Each, 60c.

All Iron
Each 60c.

FORKS HAND-WEEDING.—Small size, 30c; large size, 50c.

FORK.—Digging or spading, 4 tines. Each, \$1.35.
Strap Ferrule

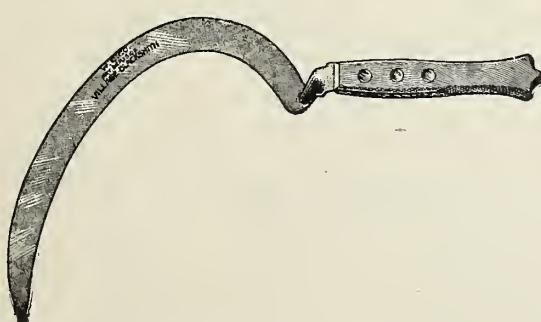
MANURE FORKS.—Strapped shanks.
6 tine, medium, short handle. Each, \$2.00.
4 tine, long handle. Each, \$1.50.

GLAZING POINTS, PEERLESS.—Will stop your glass from sliding. Made of galvanized steel wire. No rights or lefts. Can be used on either side.

No. 2.—For large single thick glass. Per 1,000, 75c.

No. 2½.—For double-thick glass. Per 1,000, 75c.

GRAFTING WAX.— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.



No. 33 Grass Hook

No. 33 GRASS HOOK.—Forged Cutlery steel, full polish, maple handle. Each, 85c.

No. 2 GRASS HOOK.—Forged Crucible steel, thoroughly tempered hammer finish, full polish. Each, 65c.

GARDEN HOE
No. G07.—7-inch, solid shank, \$1.00.
Medium Steel.—50c.

LADY'S HOE.—Best steel. Each, 75c.

JACKSON WEEDING HOE.—Each, 75c.

GRASS EDGER MEHLER'S HANDY.—Each, \$1.00.

LABELS, WOOD.—For pots, painted.

4 x	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, per 100,	\$0.25; per 1,000,	\$2.00
5 x	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, per 100,	.30; per 1,000,	2.50
6 x	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, per 100,	.40; per 1,000,	3.00
8 x	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, per 100,	1.00; per 1,000,	8.50
10 x	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, per 100,	1.25; per 1,000,	11.00
12 x	$1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, per 100,	1.50; per 1,000,	13.50

LABELS.—Tree, notched, copper wired. Per 100, 40c; per 1,000, \$3.00.

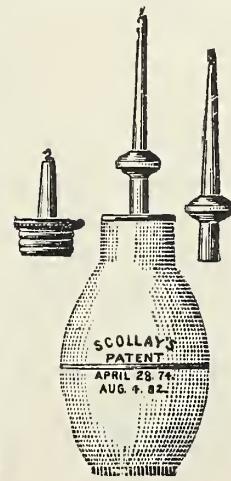


MASTICA GLAZING MACHINE.—For applying Mastica. Each, \$2.75.

MASTICA.—For glazing greenhouses. The use of Mastica avoids the necessity of repeatedly re-glazing the house, saving much time and expense. One gallon will cover about 300 running feet (one side). One gallon. \$2.50.

Price subject to change without notice.

PERMANITE.—Up-to-date greenhouse putty. Holds fast, yet does not crack. Gal., \$2.00.



SPRINKLER, RUBBER, SCOLLY'S.—Indispensable for floral work and window gardening. Large size, \$1.35.

PUTTY BULB.—For glazing greenhouses and hot bed sash. Each, \$1.35.

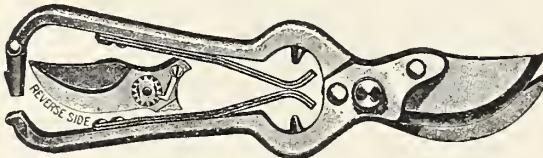
HORTICULTURAL TOOLS AND SUNDRIES

GARDEN RAKES.—All steel. Each, 75c. Malleable iron. Each, 50c.



HEDGE SHEARS.—Solid Crucible steel, forged blade, hammer finish, notch with offset shank, hardwood handles.

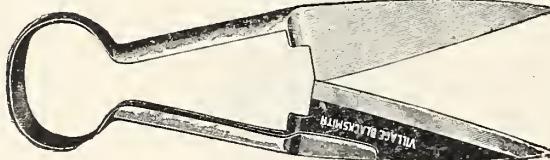
No. 800.—8 inch. Each, \$2.25.



No. V-14 PRUNING SHEAR.—Full polished forged tool steel, brass spring, rachet nut. Each, \$1.75.

No. V-12 PRUNING SHEAR.—Forged tool-steel blade, 9 inches. Each, \$1.00.

No. V20 PRUNING SHEAR.—Long handle pruning shears with lock nut. 26 inches. Each, \$2.00.



No. V-6 GRASS SHEAR.—6-inch blade, Cutlery steel. Full polish blade, hollow ground, enameled handle and bow. Each, 85c.

No. V-2 GRASS SHEAR.—6-inch forged blade, good quality enameled handle. Each, 65c.

SHOVELS.—Steel. Round point. Each, \$1.75.

SHOVELS.—Steel. Long handle, round point. Each, \$1.75.

SPADES.—Steel polished. Each, \$1.75.

SCYTHES, AMERICAN.—Each \$2.00.

SCYTHES SNATHE, PEERLESS.—Each, \$1.50.

JAPANESE GREEN CANE STAKES.—These are very attractive for all purposes of plant staking; thin and very strong.

1 1/2 ft., doz.,	\$0.20;	100, \$0.75;	1000, \$5.25
2 ft., doz.,	.25;	100, .95;	1000, 6.25
3 ft., doz.,	.30;	100, 1.35;	1000, 9.00
4 ft., doz.,	.40;	100, 1.50;	1000, 10.00

GARDEN TROWELS



Johnson Forged Steel.—Each, 75c.

No. T25.—Six inch. Transplanting. One-piece heavy rolled steel. Each, 20c.

No. T22.—Six-inch bright steel blade. Malleable shank. Each, 25c.

No. T.20.—Six-inch rolled steel, riveted blade, half polished and green enameled. Malleable tang. Each, 30c.

No. T15.—Six-inch one-piece crucible steel blade and socket, half polished and green enameled. 8 1/2-inch handle. Each, 40c.

No. T16.—Pressed steel, varnished blade. Each, 15c.

JUTE TWINE.—For bunching, tying grape vines, etc., 2, 3 and 4-ply, in balls. Market price.

WOTHERSPOON WATERING CAN.—Oval shape. 8 qt., \$4.80; 10 qt., \$5.10; 12 qt., \$5.70.

GALVANIZED SPRINKLING CANS.—Each: 4 qt., 50c; 6 qt., 65c.



CYCLONE SEEDER.—A machine which should be on every farm. It is so simple in construction that a boy can use it. It is light, strong and durable, and with ordinary care will last a lifetime. It will sow timothy, clover, millet and grass seeds of all kinds, turnip, corn even, and any desired quantity from one quart to three bushels can be sown per acre by following the simple directions on every machine. Price, \$2.00.

THE RAIN KING is a real innovation in the sprinkler line, and radically different from any other sprinkler ever made.

A Most Wonderful Combination

Circular or stationary spray—fine or coarse—fast or slow—large lawn—small lawn—trees—shrubs—flower beds—takes care of them all.

Small—compact—easily handled. No cumbersome contrivance always in the way. Simple adjustments—made easily. Price, \$3.50.

MULTITOOL.—One man with a Multitool will accomplish twice the work of one man with a hoe.

It is also used as a garden rake, as a thinning tool, side-walk trenching tool, as a scythe for cutting large weeds and grass, as a hand cultivator and soil pulverizer, and entirely displaces many other small tools.

The **MULTITOOL** consists of 5 Reversible and Interchangeable blades, combining 18 cutting edges, together with a Universal joint at the end of a 5 foot handle.

The blades are made from Sterling, 85 point carbon steel, tempered in lead and oil, making the blades hard yet exceptionally strong. Price, \$5.00.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS AND SUNDRIES

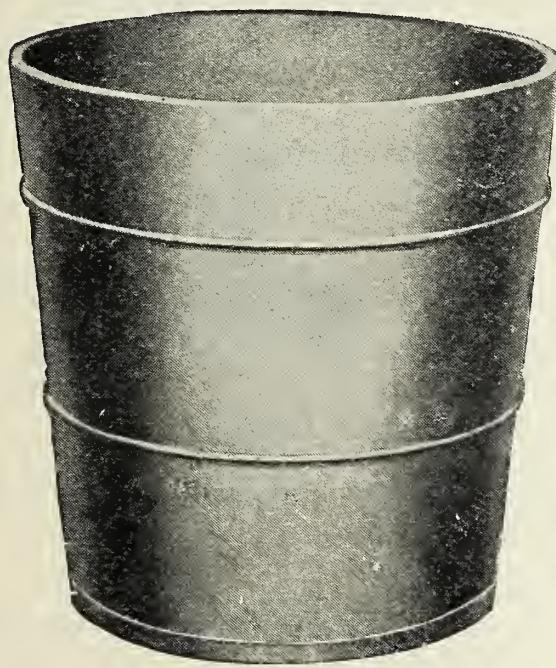


Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

Magic Weeders

These spring tooth weeders are strong in construction and very popular.

A.	5½-inch handle	15c
B.	19-inch handle	25c
C.	6-inch handle	20c
F.	42-inch handle	50c
G.	48-inch handle	75c



Plant Tubs

Made of white cedar, painted green, electric welded heavy wire hoop without handles. We sell handles separate. Pair, 15c.

No.	Inside		Each
	Top	Bottom	
1.....	6 in.	5 in.	6 in. \$0.55
3.....	8 in.	6 in.	8 in. .65
5.....	10 in.	7½ in.	9 in. .80
7.....	12 in.	9 in.	11 in. 1.25
8.....	13 in.	10 in.	12 in. 1.50
10.....	15 in.	11½ in.	14 in. 2.00
12.....	17 in.	13½ in.	16 in. 2.50
14.....	19 in.	15½ in.	18 in. 3.50

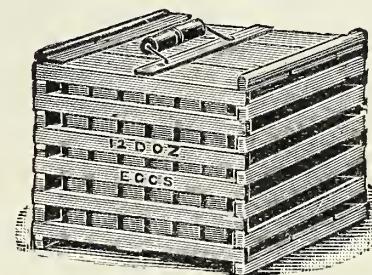
Fern Tubs

No.	Top	Bottom	Inside	Each
1.....	8 in.	6 in.	5 in. \$0.65	
2.....	10 in.	8 in.	5½ in. .75	
3.....	12 in.	10 in.	6 in. 1.00	
4.....	14 in.	12 in.	6½ in. 1.30	

"Norcross" Cultivator and Weeder

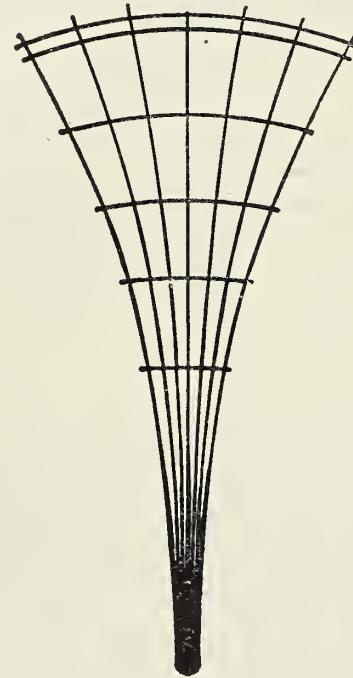


5-prong, 4-ft. handle, Wt. 3 lbs.....	\$1.25
3-prong, 4-ft. handle, Wt. 2 lbs.....	.75
Midget, 9-in. handle, Wt. 12 oz.....	.40



Humpty Dumpty Egg Crate

3 doz. size.....	40c
6 doz. size.....	50c
12 doz. size.....	60c



Fan Trellis

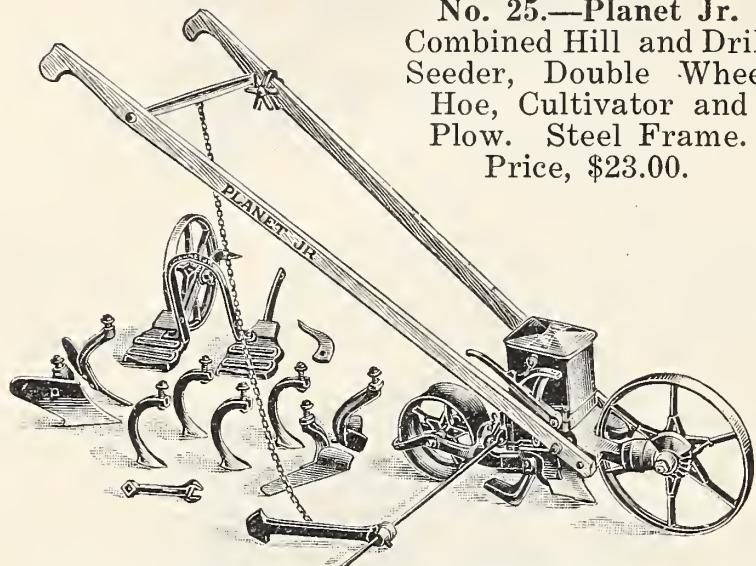
A very popular style for roses, made of wood, painted green.

Size	Each
18 inch	\$0.40
24 inch .....	.50
30 inch .....	.80
3 feet	1.35
3½ feet	1.50
4 feet	2.00
5 feet	2.50
6 feet	3.00

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Much of the tedious, back-breaking seeding, weeding, and hoeing are eliminated by the use of adjustable wheel tools. Being light and simple in construction they are practical tools for women and children. Market gardeners use them making possible accurate sowing and thorough cultivation in rows too narrow for horse tools.

The Planet Jr. Seed Drills



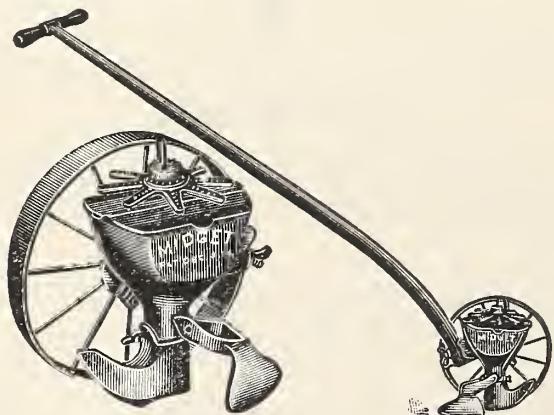
This combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately.



Plants all garden seeds accurately in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches or in drills any thickness. Hoes, cultivates and plows quickly and thoroughly. Popular with farmers and gardeners everywhere.

The **MIDGET SEEDER** will pay for itself in a short time, because it saves seed by sowing accurately. Sowing by handwastes seed.

It is very easy to operate and drills almost any kind of garden seed from the smallest up to peas and beans.



The **MIDGET** opens the furrow, sows the seed and covers up, all in one operation.

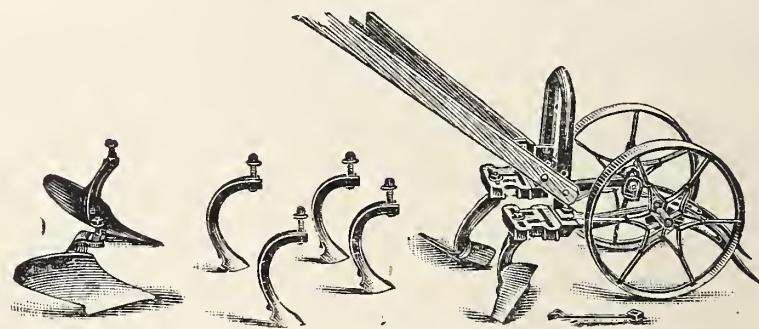
Price.—Without handle, \$5.00; with handle, \$5.40.

No. 25.—**Planet Jr.**
Combined Hill and Drill
Seeder, Double Wheel
Hoe, Cultivator and
Plow. Steel Frame.
Price, \$23.00.

No. 4.—**Planet Jr.**
Hill and Drill Seeder,
Single Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator and Plow
Combined.
Price, \$19.50.

The Planet Jr. Double Wheel Hoes

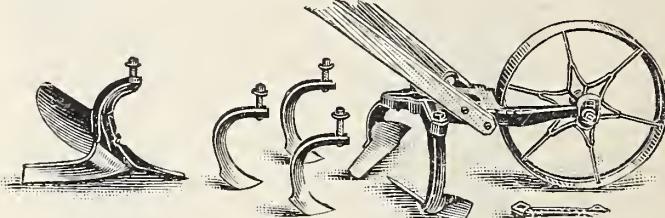
Are the greatest cultivating tools for the onion, and for every grower of garden crops from drilled seed. They do more and do it better and easier than can possibly be done in any other way. Works both sides of plants thoroughly and rapidly at one passage until crops are 20 inches high. Indestructible steel frame and steel leaf lifters.



No. 12.—**Planet Jr.** Double Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator and Plow. Price, \$12.50.

Equipment.—One pair of 6-inch hoes; four steel cultivator teeth; one pair of plows; two leaf lifters.

Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe



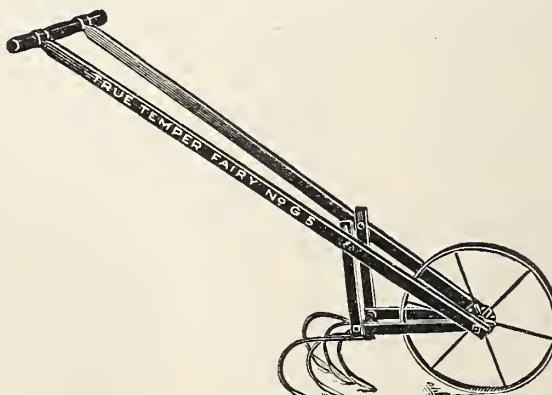
No. 17.—**Planet Jr.** Single Wheel Hoe.
Price, \$8.75.

You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe.

The Hoes exchange sides to work to or from the row, and change of wheel regulates the depth.

The Cultivating Teeth are oil tempered and work admirably, are changeable for pitch and are useful for marking out rows.

The Plow is large and capable of heavy work.



MAKES HOME GARDENING A DELIGHT
The **TRUE TEMPER FAIRY** No. G5 costs but a trifle more than an ordinary hoe, and will do ten times the work.

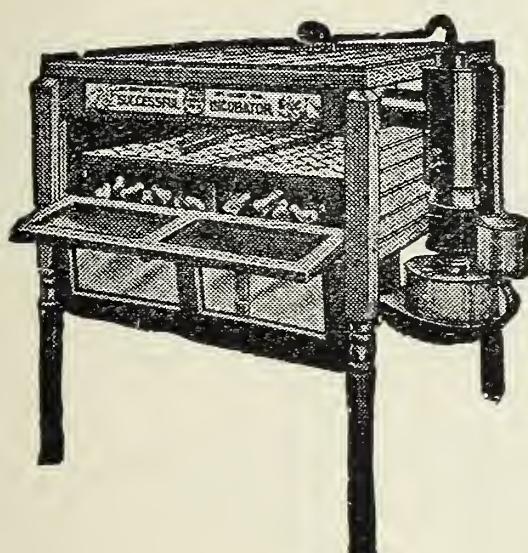
It weeds and cultivates without giving you a lame back—keeps you smiling.

It has a strong steel frame with the best selected ash handles easily adjusted for man or boy. Price, \$3.00.

SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS

SUCCEED

With the Successful



We have endeavored at all times to handle the best in poultry supplies and appliances and in accordance with this policy we are offering the **SUCCESSFUL** line of Incubators and Brooders.

We have found **SUCCESSFUL** incubators to be constructed of honest material. They are thoroughly and positively guaranteed. Users appreciate such exclusive features as the all copper tank, double glass paneled hinged doors, deep, desirable nursery, strong, durable egg trays, a positive, dependable regulator, etc., etc.

They are sold at live and let live prices.

INCUBATORS

No. 0 60 egg size.....	\$15.00
No. 6 120 egg size.....	24.00
No. 5 175 egg size.....	28.00
No. 9 240 egg size.....	34.00
No. 4 312 egg size.....	39.50

SUCCESSFUL
GRAIN SPROUTER

Practically All Steel—Made in Sections

Double steel walls—metal trays. Cannot be compared to wooden sprouters. Warp proof—shrink proof—swell proof—nothing in it to rot or get out of order. Glass doors.

One bushel of oats at a cost of 35c to 50c placed in a Successful Grain Sprouter will produce at least three bushels of the best known egg producing poultry feed in four to six days, thus reducing the cost of feed to from 12c to 15c per bushel.

It can be used very successfully for testing seed corn, or for starting tomato, cabbage, lettuce or any other transplanting plant. It is useful every month in the year.

Full and complete instructions for operating are sent with each machine.

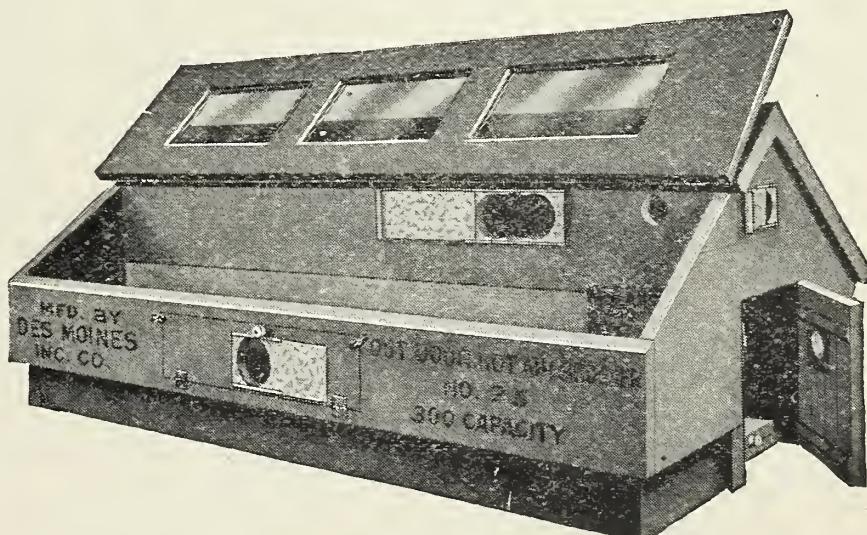
3—base and 3 sections—6 trays, holds 24-30 qts. dry grain. Price, \$18.75.

(For flocks from 130 to 200 hens.)

SUCCESSFUL BROODERS

(INDOOR AND OUTDOOR)

SUCCESSFUL Brooders are worthy companions of **SUCCESSFUL** Incubators. They are constructed entirely of California redwood. Steady heat, sufficient air and an abundance of light are the essentials of a perfect working brooder and these features will be found in all **SUCCESSFUL** Brooders.



BROODERS

No. 21—100 chick capacity Indoor H. A.....	\$14.00
No. 25—300 chick capacity Outdoor H. A.....	22.00

INCUBATOR THERMOMETER.—Special tested. \$1.00

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

Name of Vegetable	When to Plant		Depth to Plant, Ins.	Distance Apart Inches	Time of Maturity
	Hot Bed	Open Ground			
Asparagus	.....	April or May	1	Transplant 12 x 36	3rd year from roots
Beans, Pole	March	May and June	2	Poles 36 x 36	August to frost
Beans, Dwarf	March	May to August	2	Thick drills, 24 apart	45 days
Beets	March	May to August	1	Thin to 5 x 15	50 "
Brussels Sprouts	March	May and June	½	Transplant 12 x 18	150 "
Cabbage, Early	March	April and May	½	Transplant 18 x 24	100 "
Cabbage, Late	.....	June	½	Transplant 24 x 36	100 "
Carrot	March	May and June	½	Thin to 5 x 15	100 "
Cauliflower	April	May and June	½	Transplant 24 x 36	100 "
Celery	March	May	Barely cover	Transplant 2 x 4, in flats	170 "
Sweet Corn	.....	May to June	{ 1 Early	{ Drills 10 x 30	60 to 90 days
			{ 1½ late	{ Drills 12 x 48	
Cress	.....	May to July	¼	Thin to 3 x 12	40 days
Cucumber	March	May to July	½	Hills 48 x 48	50 to 75 days
Dandelion	.....	May	¼	Thin to 6 x 12	Following spring
Egg Plant	April	June	½	Transplant 36 x 36	135 to 150 days
Endive	March	June to August	¼	Transplant 12 x 12	45 days
Kale	.....	June to August	½	Transplant 12 x 18	150 "
Kohl Rabi	.....	May to July	½	Thin to 6 x 18	110 "
Leek	.....	May and June	1	Transplant 5 x 12	100 "
Lettuce	March	April to August	¼	Transplant 12 x 12	25 to 60 days
Martynia	March	May	1	Transplant 36 x 36	70 days
Melons, Musk	April	May and June	1	Hills 60 x 60	120 "
Melons, Water	.....	May and June	1	Hills 96 x 96	110 "
Okra	March	May	1½	Thin to 12 x 18	100 "
Onion	.....	April and May	½	Thin to 5 x 18	100 to 150 days
Parsley	March	April and May	½	Thin to 6 x 12	45 days
Parsnips	.....	April and May	½	Thin to 5 x 18	140 "
Peas	.....	April to July	3	Thick rows, 24 apart	40 to 80 days
Pepper	March	June	½	Transplant 18 x 24	135 to 160 days
Potato	.....	April to June	{ 2 Early	12 x 36	90 to 130 "
			{ 5 Late		
Pumpkin	.....	June	½	Hills 48 x 72	115 days
Radish	.....	April to Sept.	½	Thin to 2 x 12	25 to 45 days
Salsify	March	May	¼	Thin to 4 x 18	Oct. through winter
Spinach	.....	April and May	1	Thick rows, 12 or 15 apart	30 to 40 days
Squash	.....	June	1	Hills 48 x 72	60 to 130 "
Tomato	March	June	¼	Transplant 36 x 36	100 to 150 "
Turnip	.....	April to August	½	Thin to 4 x 18	60 to 75 "

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING AND CARING FOR HOT-BEDS

Early in March obtain a good quantity of fresh horse manure, mix with it one-third to one-half its bulk in leaves, and by tramping down the mass in layers, make a large pile, so that the fermentation will continue even in very cold weather. When this fermentation shows, by the escape of steam from the pile, turn it over and allow it to remain so for a few days or until the second fermentation shows; then place the manure in a pit at least two and one-half feet deep and tread it down firmly in layers to a depth of about two feet. Build your pit in a sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible and line with heavy planks or concrete. The frame used to support the sashes covering the bed should be raised six inches higher at the back than the front, to give proper slope to the sash to catch the sunlight.

After the manure is firmly trodden down in the pit, scatter over the surface a good covering of air-slaked lime, to keep all slugs, worms, and other pests from infesting the surface soil. After this is done, fill in about four or five inches of good, rich, clean-sifted loam, level off and place a thermometer therein. Put on sashes and let the frame remain closed until the thermometer registers about 70 to 75 degrees and remains steady. Sow your seed, covering it lightly. Keep the surface moist by an occasional watering with a fine spray. As the seedlings appear it is advisable to allow them a little air each day to prevent them damping off; when the plants are large enough they can be thinned out, transplanted in boxes or small pots and placed back in the warm frame.

INDEX TO BOTZUM'S 1923 CATALOGUE

Vegetable Seeds	Page	Vegetable Seeds	Page
Anise	19	Thyme	19
Asparagus	1	Tobacco	31
Basil Sweet	19	Tomato	30
Beans	2-3	Turnip	31
Beet	4	Water Cress	8
Borage	19	Water Melon	18
Brussels Sprouts	4	Wormwood	19
Cabbage	6-7	Vegetable Plants	25
Cantaloupe	17	Farm, Grass and Miscellaneous Seeds	
Caraway	19	Alfalfa Clover	61
Carrot	9	Alsike Clover	61
Cauliflower	8	Crimson Clover	61
Celeriac	10	White Clover	60-61
Celery	10	Medium Clover	61
Chervil	8	Mammoth Clover	61
Chicory	8	Sweet Clover	61
Chives	8	Barley	62
Citron	18	Buckwheat	62
Collards	8	Broom Corn	62
Corn Salad	8	Bird Seeds	25
Corn, Sweet	11-12	Clover Seeds	61
Corn, Pop	12	Canada Field Peas	63
Corn, Field	64	Cow Peas	63
Cress, Garden	8	Flax Seed	63
Cress, Water	8	Field Corn	64
Cucumber	13	Grass Seeds	60-61
Dandelion	14	Lawn Seeds	60
Dill	14-19	Millets	62
Eggplant	14	Rape Essex	62
Endive	14	Rye	62
Fennel	14-19	Sorghum	62
Garden Cress	8	Soja Beans	63
Garlic	14	Sudan Grass	62
Gumbo	18	Sunflower Seed	28
Herbs	19	Timothy	61
Kale	15	Vetches	63
Kohlrabi	15	Flower Seeds	
Lavender	19	Achillea	32
Leek	15	Acroglinium	32
Lettuce	16-17	African Daisy	33
Mangel Wurzel	5	Ageratum	32
Mint	25	Alyssum	32
Mushroom Spawn	19	Amaranthus	33
Muskmelon	17	Antirrhinum	33
Mustard	18	Anchusa	33
Okra	18	Anemone	33
Onions	20	Aquilegia	33
Onion Sets	20	Arctotis	33
Parsley	21	Asparagus	33
Parsnip	21	Asters	34-35
Peanuts	21	Baby's Breath	40
Peas	22-23	Bachelor Buttons	37
Pepper	24	Balsam	35
Pop Corn	12	Balsam Pear	35
Potatoes	24	Begonia	36
Pumpkin	25	Bellis Daisy	36
Radish	26-27	Calceolaria	36
Rhubarb	27	Calendula	36
Rutabaga	31	California Poppy	39
Rosemary	19	Calliopsis	36
Saffron	19	Campanula	36
Sage	19	Canary Bird Vine	37
Salsify	28	Candytuft	36
Sorrel	27	Canterbury Bells	36
Spinach	28	Cardinal Climber	37
Sunflower	28	Carnation	37
Squash	29	Castor Beans	45
Summer Savory	19	Celosia	37
Sweet Basil	19	Centaurea	37
Sweet Marjoram	19	Chinese Woolflower	37
Swiss Chard	4	Chrysanthemums	37

INDEX (Continued)

Flower Seeds	Page	Flower Seeds	Page
Cineraria	38	Primula	43
Clarkia	38	Primrose Hardy	44
Cobaea	38	Pyrethrum	45
Cockscomb	37	Reseda	42
Coix "Jobs Tears"	38	Ricinus	45
Coleus	38	Salpiglossis	45
Columbine	33	Salvia	45
Convolvulus	42	Scabiosa	46
Coreopsis	36	Scarlet Runner Beans	46
Cornflower	37	Scarlet Sage	45
Cornflower Aster	46	Schizanthus	45
Cosmos	38	Sensitive Plant	42
Cowslip	44	Snap Dragon	33
Dahlia	39	Snow on the Mountain	40
Daisy Shasta	37	Solanum	46
Delphinium	39	Statice	46
Dianthus	39	Stevia	46
Digitalis	39	Stocks	46
Dolichos	39	Stokesia	46
Dracanena	39	Strawflower	40
Dusty Miller	37	Sunflower	46
Escholtzia	39-45	Sweet Alyssum	32
Euphorbia	40	Sweet Peas	47
Forget-Me-Not	42	Sweet Peas Hardy	41
Four O'Clock	42	Sweet Sultan	37
Fox Glove	39	Sweet William	46
Gaillardia	40	Thunbergia	48
Godetia	40	Verbena	48
Gourds	40	Vinca	48
Gypsophila	40	Wallflower	48
Helianthus	46	Wild Cucumber	48
Helichrysum	40	Xeranthemum	48
Heliotrope	40	Zinnia	48
Hibiscus	40	Summer Flowering, Roots, Bulbs and Plants	
Hollyhocks	41	Caladium	49
Hyacinth Bean	39	Cannas	49
Iceplant	41	Dahlias	50
Ipomoea	42	Gladioli	51
Jerusalem Cherry	46	Lilies	52
Jobs Tears	38	Peonies	52
Kochia	41	Tuberoses	53
Lady Slipper	35	Tritoma	53
Lantana	41	Mallows	53
Larkspur Annual	41	Hardy Mums	53
Larkspur Per.	39	Iris	53
Lathyrus	41	Hardy Vines	54
Lavender	41	Roses	55
Lobelia	41	Flowering Shrubs	56-57
Love in a Mist	43	Hedge Plants	57
Marigold	42	Ornamental Trees	57
Marvel of Peru	42	Evergreen Trees	57
Mesemtryanthemum	41	Fruit Trees	58
Mignonette	42	Grape Vines	58
Mimosa	42	Currants	58
Mimulus	42	Strawberries	58
Moonflower	42	Inoculating Bacteria	61
Morning Bride	46	Insecticides and Fungicides	66-68
Morning Glory	42	Fertilizers	68
Musk Plant	42	Spray Pumps	69-71
Myosotis	42	Spray Pump Accessories	72
Nasturtiums	43	Powder Guns and Dusters	72
Nicotiana	43	Horticultural Tools and Sundries	73-75
Nigella	43	Plant Tubs	75
Pansy	43	Egg Crates	75
Periwinkle	48	Fan Trellis	75
Petunia	44	Planet Jr. Garden Tools	76
Phlox	44	Incubators	77
Pinks Hardy	39	Incubator Thermometer	77
Poppies	39-45	Grain Sprouters	77
Portulaca	44	Brooders	77
Pot Marigold	36		

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